PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,057—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, JULY 23, 1897.

ESTABLISHED 1818.
PETER F. HEERING'S
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CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	
		FRIDAY, 5 P.M.	
S.I.PENINSULAR	5987	W. A. Wheeler	23rd July.
* SHANNON	4322	J. F. Jephson	30th "
S.I.BRITANNIA	6925	J. L. Parfitt	6th Aug.
* GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	13th "
S.I.CALEDONIA	7598	W. B. Andrews	20th "
* SHANNON	4322	J. F. Jephson	27th "
S.I.ROME	5845	A. R. Daniell	3rd Sept.
M * GANGES	4232	T. F. Creery	10th "
		SATURDAY, 2 P.M.	
S.I.INDIA	7911	R. F. Briscoe	18th Sept.
* SHANNON	4322	J. F. Jephson	25th "
S.I.ORIENTAL	6384	L. H. Moule	2nd Oct.

The Steamers marked S.I. proceed to BRINDISI, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON direct with liberty to call at Malta.
The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transship to a Steamer for BRINDISI, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.
The steamer marked M * proceeds to ADEN only, and passengers transhipthere to a steamer for BRINDISI, MARSEILLES, and LONDON.

Heavy baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier (not Mazagon) before 10 A.M. on the day of sailing.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at 3 P.M. on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORT MONTHLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.
Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.
For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 2nd July, 1897.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
AMPHITRITE	R. Mitis	3,339	1st Aug. 1897.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 396	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.
A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
MARQUIS HAOQUISHEM	G. Wallusching	4,766	12th Aug.
MARIA VALERIE	A. Lova	4,235	12th Sept.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 120

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.
A Surgeon and a Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 8 MONTHS	Rs. 900	Rs. 576
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1350	Rs. 864

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.
In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messagerie Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months privilege leave.

STEAM TO PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
MEDUSA	T. Androvich	2,709	23rd July 1897

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, July 20, 1897.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning via Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta.
A Steamer	5,264	On or about the 31st July.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 6 May, 1897. Agents.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamer will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail
SETOS	Jacobs	1,746	10th August.

Taking Cargo and Passengers for LAMU, MOMBASSA, TANGA, etc., etc.
This Line also issue first, second, third-class and deck through tickets to—

EAST LONDON, ALGOA BAY, CAPE TOWN, MADEIRA and SOUTHAMPTON

in connection with the Union Line Mail Steamers from Delagoa Bay, once a month.
For rates and particulars, apply to

F. HEYER, Agent,
Albert Building, Hornby Road.
Bombay, 16th July, 1897.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.
FOURWEEKLY DEPARTURE.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on
OCEANIEN	6,322	Schmitz	Friday. 6th August.
ERNEST SIMONS	4,197	DeMaubuson	3rd September
SAGHALIEN	4,009	Garde	1st October.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Rates. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months privilege leave.
For further Particulars apply to

P. ROUSSET, Acting Agent.
63 Oriental Bank Buildings, 97, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,696 tons, on the 24th July, at 2 p.m., or on the arrival of Mail steamer if later arriving.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 27th July, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, on the 29th July about noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah Basreh, to the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on or about 29th July.

FOR MALABAR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "CHILKA" 1,971 tons, on or about 24th July.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 12th August.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 2,026 tons, on or about 2nd Aug., calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Inhambane, and Delagoa Bay in the foregoing or any order.

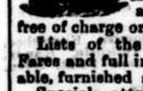
WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all adjacent ports to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.
For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 22nd July, 1897.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY,



PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.
Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.
Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.
THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.
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PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

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CALCUTTA.
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SOCIETA RIUNITE 'LORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA, Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

S. S. DooBALDUINO .....21st Aug. 1897.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice:—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 500	Rs. 325.	Rs. 125.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS:—
1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750; six Months Rs. 900; nine Months, Rs. 925; and twelve Months, Rs. 950.
Passengers have the option of going via Venice and Returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.
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For Freights and Passage, &c., apply to

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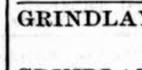
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, July 21, 1897.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY,

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,



BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without change and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.
SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.
LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

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MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST:—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	28	16
With Single temple Sides	50	24	10
Folders	50	28	16

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs. 5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on Steel. The new Gold and Steel "Movilette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.
All the newest patterns in Frames always in Stock.
REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

SPECIAL.

Our celebrated, VIOLET TINTED, SUN GLARE and DUST CHASERS, are invaluable to people who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be fitted to Menist, Marcks, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups, Stirrups with folding sides, Folders and Globular Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair.

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VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, Address Dies, Arms Painted and Engraved, Seals, Rubber Stamps, Steel Stamps, Brass Stamps, Embossing Presses, Copying Presses, Inks, Pencils, Pens, Pen Holders, Paper Knives, Pocket Books, Diaries, Blotting Pads, Blotting Paper, Envelopes, Writing Paper, Memorandum Books, Ruled Books, Bill Books, Receipt Books, Cash Books, Letter Books, Order Books, Day Books, Ledgers, Journals, Manifold Books, Indexes, Binding, Ruling, Numbering, Perforating, Cutting, Paging, Stamping, Embossing, Lithographing, Printing, Copying, Tracing, Blue Printing, Photographing, Enlarging, Reducing, Mounting, Colouring, Framing, Glazing, Drawing Materials, Mathematical Instruments, Surveying Instruments, Drawing Boards, Tracing Cloth, Tracing Paper, Drawing Paper, Cartridge Paper, Boards, Mounting Paper, Colours, Brushes, Sponges, Chamois Leather, Rubber

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.
NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to 2 p.m., on THURSDAY, the 5th day of August, 1897, for works in the construction of a TEMPORARY MARKET, at Fergusson Road.

2. Form of Tender, Schedule of Rates, &c., may on payment of Rs. 5 be obtained from the Undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 500 to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, or public securities and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. on the Contract amount will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner.

M. C. MURZBAN, F.R.I.B.A., M. INST. C.E., Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Executive Engineer's Office, Bombay, 19th July, 1897.

NOW READY.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY,

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the news of the week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance).....Rs. 12
Ditto (including postage to Europe). Rs. 15
Single Copy .....As. 4
Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road, Fort,

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY,
INCLUDING
RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

THE Agent is prepared to receive at his Office, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, upto 1 P.M., gun-fire, on the 23rd August, 1897, Tenders for the SUPPLY of about 66,000 tons of COUNTRY COAL of the best quality, free from dust, stone, earth or other impurities, also free from dampness, required for the Rajputana-Malwa Railway to be delivered in the following approximate monthly quantities :—

	Tons.
November, 1897	7,000
December ..	8,000
January, 1898	8,000
February ..	9,000
March ..	8,000
July ..	7,000
August ..	7,000
September ..	7,000
October ..	8,000
Total	65,000

Tenderers should quote the price per ton delivered into wagons for despatch by rail to Agra and Cawnpore, respectively, of best steam coal. It will be optional with the Agent to vary the estimated monthly requirements as given above.

Consignments to be despatched in full truck loads of 300 maunds of coal.

Tenders will be received only on the Company's form, which together with specifications can be had on application to the Agent. Tenders should be superscribed "Tender for Country Coal."

The Agent reserves to himself the right to accept any Tender in whole or in part, and does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

H. D. OLIVIER, MAJOR, R.E., Agent.

Agent's Office, Bombay, 21st July, 1897.

ASQUITH & LORD, APOLLO ST., BOMBAY.
—TAILORS, BREECHES— —MAKERS, SHIRT— SPECIALISTS, OUTFITTERS.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

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Published at the Bombay *Gazette* Office on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.

Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period, as far back as 1888 and 1895, respectively.

Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period, as far back as 1888 and 1895, respectively.

Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.

List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week.

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Single Copy.....Annas 4.
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TRICHINOPOLY CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

"Well rolled and well flavoured they bear off the palm,
They soothe the leisure moments and anger disarm,
From the crown of your hat to the soles of your boots,
You feel that there's virtue in Neuberg's Cheroots."

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks, which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.

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FLOR DE JAVAS.

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FREE: DRAUGHT, SPLENDID CONDITION, PUREST TOBACCO.

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And all the present leading Indian Brands.

FOREIGN CIGARS.

"SPOTTED DOGS,"
"SPOTTED ZENOBIAS,"
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The Genuine Articles. Very Choice.

REAL BURMAH CHEROOTS
Direct from Burmah.
Very finest obtainable.

GENUINE HAVANNA CIGARS,
In boxes of 25 and 50.

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EDUCATION IN GERMANY.

HOME in the family of Dr. Gleiss, for one or two boys, of the Royal College of Science in Wiesbaden. Excellent opportunity for learning German. Highest references. Address to

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The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 31 lines, Rs. 1, each succeeding line, As. 2. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

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CHEAPNESS never goes with good quality. Outward elegance in German articles is to take up the eye and far from permanency. Solid, good and lasting mechanism is to be found in SINGER'S SEWING MACHINE who carry the day in every contest.

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N. B. DANTRA & Co.'s PURE SUPERIOR TEA DUST.—Golden Orange Pekoe Dust, As. 14; Rose Orange Pekoe Dust, As. 12; Tea Pekoe Dust, As. 12; Flowery Orange Pekoe Dust, As. 11; Flowery Pekoe Dust, As. 10; Orange Pekoe Dust, As. 9 and Pekoe Dust As. 8 per lb. These Tea Dusts are universally acknowledged to be the best in every respect and are fr. hly demanded both in India and abroad.—N. B. DANTRA & Co., Tea and Coffee Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

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£1,834,450 New Assurances were issued by the STANDARD in 1896, one of the Largest Records yet made by the Company. Apply Secretary, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

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POONA HOTEL, POONA.—Is a First Class upper-storied and most Comfortable Hotel in Poona. Rooms bright, airy and commodious. Each family has a separate Sitting Room. Terms—Rs. 5 per day or Rs. 125 per month, No Extras.

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WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS, Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

CHOLERA in BOMBAY!!! The Patells (Headmen) of Wadi Colival, certify that NOT A SINGLE MAN DIED of CHOLERA, who used Batliwalla and Co.'s Cholerai during the late epidemic.....As for Batliwalla's Ague Mixture or Pills, no more Testimonials are required when they are used with success for the Staff of the Bombay Municipality, "Bombay Gazette," "Times of India," "Advocate of India," &c., &c. They maintain their supremacy as special and specific remedies for the treatment of Malarious, Intermittent, and Bilious Fevers. Sold by Chemists and Druggists, at Re. 1 per bottle, or sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worli, Dadur, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful Information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

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JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld.—IVORY BILLIARD BALLS, to be satisfactory, should be bought at this season of the year during the monsoons, they are more reliable, more lasting, the price same as usual. Price List post free.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; half-yearly, Rs. 6; Quarterly, Re. 3, to Subscribers in Bombay; to the Mofussil, postage extra.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

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FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. PINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co.—Teakwood and Blackwood Plain and Inlaid Furniture of English an Indian Designs made to Order.—Chaukis, No. 6.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Full Mail Budget size, containing all the information of the various weeks, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c., Inclusive Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

SNOWFLAKE OIL.—Imported by the STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK, sold by MESSRS. KEMP AND CO. LTD., and by MESSRS. PHILLIPS AND CO., LTD., and at KEROSINE OIL GODOWNS, Mazagon, at Rs. 5 12 2 per Case.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

PURE SULPHATE OF QUININE MANUFACTURED AT THE BENGAL GOVERNMENT CINCHONA PLANTATION.

FROM 1st April, 1897, the PRICE of this QUININE will be as follows:—

	Rs. a.
1 Pound to Rs. 15 or, post free	15 15
½ " " " 7-8 oz. post free	8 0
¼ " " " 3-12 oz. post free	4 4

Analysis shows this Quinine to be of the purest manufacture, and it is guaranteed to be free from wilful mixture with the Inferior Alkaloids Cinchonine and Cinchonidine. It is for sale only to Government officers, and only for cash, and may be had from the SUPERINTENDENT, Botanic Garden, Sibpur, near Calcutta.

HAND-BOOK, OF GIRAS AND GUARANTEE

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on [illegible]

Printing and Postage extra.

DERMINA! DERMINA!!

WHAT is it? It is the only infallible cure for DHOBI-ITCH RINGWORM, and all PARASITICAL affections of the SKIN.

In using BEYNON'S "DERMINA" there is no Pain, no Dirt, no Greasy matter, no stained Clothing. No failure, but an Elegant, Clean, Painless, nicely scented liquid. It is immaterial how long-standing the Skin affection, DERMINA acts thoroughly.

ONE RUPEE PER BOTTLE.

BEYNON & CO., (SOLE PROPRIETORS), OPPOSITE "WATSON'S HOTEL," BOMBAY, and at POONA.

TREZUKA

THE NEW BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve and brain power, whether induced by worry, overwork, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, delusions, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, lassitude, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, physical incapacity, waste of vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability either to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, consumption, night sweats, &c., are all so many different phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, the cause of by far the greater portion of the misery, ill-health, and despondency by which we are confronted on every hand, that can only be successfully combated by the use of this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing powers, and imparts new life and energy to what had so recently seemed worn out, [illegible] and valueless.

ZAROUBA

THE EXTRAORDINARY BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c., producing a soft, silky, infant-like smoothness, elasticity and clearness of complexion, skin and body. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, pains and swellings of the joints, syphilis, secondary symptoms, bone disease, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it is proved to the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for TREZUKA or ZAROUBA which ever required, and see that you get them, as unprincipal wonders often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture) for the sake of extra profit. TREZUKA and ZAROUBA and Trade Marks, registered at the Patent Office. Legal proceedings will be taken against all persons pirating.

COMMON-SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A book for young men, containing just that information which every one contemplating matrimony should possess; while married persons suffering from incapacity and exhaustion should procure a copy, without delay. Price 8d., of any of the Agents for above medicines or post free from NEVILL JOHNSON, 2, Bond St., Clarement Sq., London, W. C.

Agents for India THACKER & Co., Limited, Bombay, Byculla and Poona.

THE NEW AMERICAN REMEDY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 2, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 24th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods :—

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong-built palanquin office-shigram.
1 handsome strong-built glass-fronted circular brougham.
1 powerful chesnut gelding, 15-3, 5 years, quiet to ride and drive.
1 grey Arab 13-3, 5 years, goes well in harness and saddle.
1 handsome strong-built victoria, with a powerful grey Arab, about 14-2 hands, and a set of brass-mounted harness.
The property of Capt. Muter, R.A., proceeded up-country.
1 strong high-wheeled dog-cart.

On WEDNESDAY, the 28th inst., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Rampart Row, Fort, next to Messrs. C. Mayo and Co., valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, plated, glass and crockeryware, a first-rate mahogany grand square pianoforte by Schiedmayer and Soehne, Persian and Brussels carpets, Dhmar's table lamps, etc., the propety of Mrs. WALDT.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 23rd July, 1897.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 23rd inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Medows Street, Fort, the stock-in-trade of Messrs. E. A. Dunn and Co., and also household furniture, crockery, table and hanging lamps, pictures, single and double beds, Singer's foot-sewing machine, books, glass-door cupboards, shelves, etc.

N. B.—The office furniture together with license for arm and ammunition will be put up in one lot.

The property is now on view.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTIES AT MAHIM, NEAR THE MATOONGA RAILWAY STATION.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 23rd inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Cooverjee Dadabhoy Tavaria, and on account and at the risk of the estate of the late Dewjee Dhoolajee Culumker the mortgagor, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 15th day of April, 1894, the following properties, viz. :—

FIRSTLY.—All that piece of ground, with the messuage and dwelling-house standing thereon, situate to or near the passage to Matoonga, called the Mukwalla tank public passage in Mahim, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 787 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the north by the garden of Sarabjee Merwanjee, on the east by the batty ground of the batty gweaud of Withoo Valjee, on the south by the property of Sayajee Girjajee, and on the west by the garden of Sorabjee Merwanjee, and which said hereditaments and premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Dewjee Dhoolajee Culumker, and the said land is registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 262, new No. 4152, old Survey No.—, new Survey No. 2-102, and the said messuage, tenement thereon, being assessed by the Municipality under Street No. 19, Ward No. 5534.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of vacant land, situate on the south side of Mukwalla tank passage leading to Matoonga Railway Station, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,190 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the batty ground of Natha Waljee, on the west by a private passage, on the south by the Mukwalla tank passage, and on the north by the vacant land of Nagloo Bheeva, and the said land is registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 479, new No. a-1813, old Survey No. (illegible), and new Survey No. 1 a-183.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 24th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Mazagon, in the compound of Hamilton Hotel (late), the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, English marble-top sideboard with ship clock, plateglass, glass and crockeryware, a rich-toned mahogany square pianoforte by Schiedmayer and Soehne, large size musical box with bell accompaniment, lamps, pictures, table ornaments, Brussels' carpets, new folding harmonium in glass case, etc., the property of J. P. BAIRD, Esq., proceeding to England.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

The property of a gentleman—
1 gig in good order.

On SUNDAY, the 25th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Tardeo, opposite the Oriental Mill, the valuable and handsome blackwood, teakwood and English-made household furniture, spoons and forks by Maspin and Webb, 1 and 4 light argand lamps by Tucker, wax lamps by Neal, mahogany cottage pianoforte full compass in good order, rambler safety bicycle in good order, cottage pianoforte, English double-seated brougham, open phaeton by Lawrence, bay Arab horse, sets of single harness, brass, bronze, Parian figures, pictures, one gilt clock showing dates, week days and months, English clock by Perkinson and Fredsham, London, strikes half hour and hour, Brussels carpets, books, blackwood and teak and English-made mirror-door almyras with Chubb's locks, magnolia plants in pots, etc., the property of the late DOSABJEE NANABHOY WADIA, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 26th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods and the following :—

Household furniture consisting of drawing-room, washhand and dressing tables, sofas, and chairs, wardrobe, easy chair, etc.
6 automobile knitting machines.
1 square pianoforte.
12 boxes Algerian wines and brandy.
1 richly carved ebonywood despatch box, with silver lock ann mounting, by the famous Bhiva Ramjee.
By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor, Jafferjee Ameerjee, ex. s. s. Baroda—
8 cases polished plate glass.
On account and at the risk of Esoofally Mahomedally, ex s. s. Ehrenfels—
160 cases window glass.
On account of the concerned, ex s. s. Gemma—
R R and C—1793-94—2 cases Rampore chudders.

AT 2 P.M.

1 second-hand serviceable brougham.
1 strong second-hand office shigram.
1 second-hand light victoria.
2 English leather gentlemen's saddles.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF VALUABLE LAND OR CART AT MAHIM, near the Railway Station, and Batty Ground, near the Matoonga Railway Station :—

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the respective premises, on the dates hereunder mentioned, the following pieces of land by order of the mortgagees, Purshotam Morarjee and Devidass Morarjee, and on account and at the risk of the estates of the late Nanabhoy Gunputrao, Balajee Gunputrao, and Saraswatibai, widow of Gunputrao Pandurang, the mortgagors, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage from the 6th day of January, 1892, and in the indenture charge dated the 1st day of September, 1894.

On TUESDAY, the 3rd day of August, 1897, at 4 P.M.
LOT No. 1.

All that vacant piece or parcel of pension and tax land or ground or cart called Bheadi Bunder, situate at Mahim, in the Island of Bombay, in the sub-district of the Registrar of Bombay, and admeasuring three wheels or 9,334 square yards or thereabouts, bounded on the north by the property of Sha Mingle, on the east partly by the property of Lala Gopal and partly by the vacant ground of the B B and C I Ry. Company, on the south by a public passage, and on the west by the property of the said Shai Mingle, and which said premises are in the occupation of the said mortgagors and their tenants, and the said land is registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 539, new No. 407 and new Survey No. 1-109.

On WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of August, 1897, at 4 P.M.
LOT No. 2.

All that vacant piece or parcel of land or ground, being sweet batty ground, situate at Mahim, near the Matoonga Railway Station, in the Island of Bombay, in the sub-district of the Registrar of Bombay, and admeasuring 1,020 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the north by the property of Joao Jeron De Mello, on the east by the batty ground of St. Michael's Church, on the south by a public passage, and on the west by the G. I. P. R. lines, and which said premises are in the occupation of the mortgagors and are registered by the collector of Land Revenue under old No. 119, new No. 2-393, new Survey No. 2-891, 892.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 22nd July, 1897.

MENESSE AND COMPANY, No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF 625 CHESTS OF TEA.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 24th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Hole Street, under the Mugdi Bunder Station Crossing, in the Godowns Nos. 8-12, of Messrs. Cursetmhoy Ebrahim and Co., and by their order and on account and at risk of the Hurjeevun Mohundas, the following chests of tea—

C. E. and Co.—475 chests of Gomi green tea of different lots.
C. E. and Co.—131 chests of Gomi green tea of different lots.
C. E. and Co.—6 chests of Hyson green tea of different lots.
C. E. and Co.—33 chests of Pow tea of lot No. 20.

AUCTION SALE OF GRAIN SWEEPINGS, &c.

On MONDAY, the 26th instant at 2 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company's Carnac Bridge Goods Station, a few bags and a quantity of loose grain sweepings, &c., &c.

MENESSE & CO.

Bombay, 21rd July, 1897.

WIESBADEN, GERMANY, PENSION VILLA FRANK, ABEGGSTRASSE, 2

WILL [illegible]

BANKS.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 33:—Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Frs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Yanaon, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Obock.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be entered into on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris buy to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department at Paris at the Branch, Office Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres and Banks.

Private and Business Safes, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to bring in the hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper Gold, Silver, and Produce

H. JOLY, Acting Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL £562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 4 per cent.
Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

J. K. MOIR, Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

BRANCHES.—London, Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindee and Rangoon.

Sub-Branches Murree and Ranipettal.

BANKERS and AGENTS throughout India, Burmah, Ceylon and in London, Edinburgh and Dublin.

CAPITAL (Subscribed) ..... Rs. 40,00,000
RESERVES and REST ..... " 16,00,000

LOCAL BOARD:—
FAZULBHOY VISRAM, Esq. C.I.E.
NOWROJEE JEHANGIER GAMADIA, Esq.
SASSOON J. DAVID, Esq.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Received at 4½ per cent. per annum for 12 months.

SPECIAL RATES are offered for short term deposits during the busy season.

PRUDENTIAL FUND.—Monies are received into this account bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNT.—For Home Remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hoondies and Currency Notes payable where the Bank has Branches, are Collected and Credited free of charges in above interest deposit accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—3 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in event of balance not falling below Rs. 500.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Security of Goods, Produce, Shares, House Property, &c.

Bills and Promissory notes discounted.

Investment Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange under Code with London Bankers.

Apply for Rules of business to Head Office or Branches.

By Order,
C. BERESFORD, Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay 8th February, 1897.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... Yens 12,500,000
PAID UP CAPITAL ..... " 7,500,000
RESERVE FUND ..... " 6,810,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco Hawaii, Shanghai, and Hongkong.

BANKERS.—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, The UNION BANK of LONDON: THE PARIS BANK LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:
[illegible]

T. MATSUO.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £180,000

HEAD OFFICE:
37, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Eliya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 12 months at 4 per cent.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS, Manager.

CREDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL (fully paid) Frs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND...Frs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000

BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.

CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS. HEAD OFFICE: LYONS.

BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers

LONDON OFFICE: 60, Lombard Street, E.C.
WEST END BRANCH: 4, Cockspur Street, S.W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.
Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna. Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem.

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH, sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, receives Advances and collects Bills and Coupons on the English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

G. TROST, Manager

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....$ 6,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager*.

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
Wm. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.

EWEN CAMERON, G. E. NOBLE, } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LEONS.	SAN FRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	SOURABAYA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

Fixed Deposits received at 4 per cent. for 12 months, and for shorter periods, on terms which may be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved securities

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay		20,000	500	all	10 p. c. 1 bon.	1,400
Bank of Bengal		40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,320
Bank of Madras		10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,275
Commercial & Ld. Mge.		10,000 / 15,000	100 / 75	10 p.c.		145
EXCHANGE BANKS.						
Agra		1,00,000	£6	all	3 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank		40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£2
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation		80,000	£125	all	£1-5s.	
National Bank of India		40,000	£25	£12½	6pr. ct.	305
PRESS COMPANIES.					Yearly	
Akbar		200	1,250	1,250	75	1,156
Albert Ginning Co.		100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee)		200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	1,050
Bellary		167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	200
Bhownuggur City Press & Manfg. Co. Ld		550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton		1,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	140
Broach Cawnpore Press Co., Ld.		500	200	200	14	192½
Broach City Press Co., Ld		800	200	200	dvd Rs25	230
Calabe		500	1,880	1,880	dvd Rs15	305
East India		350	1,000	1,000	75	1,350
English Press and Manfg.		400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	95
Fort		150	8,500	500	25+80	1,100
French		300	500	500	dvd Rs30	515
Harvey and Sabapathy		450	450	500	dvd Rs40	337½
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.		780	100	100	dvd Rs11	137½
Khangaum		240	450	450	Rs 40	450
Mahuva Press Co., Ld		300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	255
Mahomedpur Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.		300	500	500	53	70
Mercantile		1,000	125	125	dvd Rs 4	70
Mohsenli Co.		3,125	400	400	dvd Rs20	375
Munmar M.		1,000	250	all	15	210
New Benar		1,200	500	500	dvd Rs60	575
New Indian		4,000	125	125	dvd Rs 9	1674
Prince of Wales		100	500	500	25	440
Sabapathy (Bellary)		500	500	75	20	385
Sassoon		300	500	500	30	385
Sind and Punjab Co.		100	1,000	1,000	200	2,250
Sind		400	2,000	750	50	520
Sorab Woollen Mills		1,200	250	250	Nil.	75
Surat City Press Co., Ld.		37	200	all	12	23
Volkart		..	600	10	dvd Rs65	1,120
RAILWAY COMPANIES.					Sugar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock		...	£100	all	5 p. c.	
B. B. & C. I. R.		...	£ 18	...	do.	
Ahmedabad Prantej		4,000	£00	500	...	630
The Tapti Valley		28,000	50	200	...	230
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.					Half yearly	
Ahmedabad ad V.		700	1,000	1,000	Nil	750
Alliance		1,500	1,100	all	...	600
Anglo-Indian		1,345	...	100	Nil	56
Aurungabad S. & M. Co., Ld.		818	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld. (Bellary)		871	60	all	9 per ct.	
Bombay Unified		900	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	750
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.		900	500	500	dvd Rs.30	630
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.		500	1,000	1,000	...	690
Britannia Mills		1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	940
Central India		1,000	500	500	dvd Rs.50	1,610
China Mills Co. Ld.		800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	820
City of Bombay Mills		800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	1,115
Coimbatore S. and W		6,000	100	100	9 pr ct.	125
Connaught Mills		600	500	500	25	750
Colaba Land & Mills		4,000	700	...	dvd Rs.12	590
Coorla Mills		800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	575
Currimbhoy Mill		800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.60	1,070
David Mill		1,400	500	500	dvd Rs.30	530
Dhun Mills		1,000	1,000	1,000	50	510
Empress		2,100	500	500	dvd Rs 25	615
Framjee Petit		1,250	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	730
Hindustan		875	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.35	675
Hingunghat Mills		700	500	500	40	670
Howard and Bullough's Mill		1,500	500	500	25	740
Hope Mills		500	1,000	1,000	50	650
Hyderabad		700	1,000	1,000	dvd 25	810
Imperial Cotton		900	500	500	dvd Rs.15	530
Indian Manfg.		900	1,000	1,000	50	1,250
Indo-China Manufactur ing Co., Ld		700	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	850
Jamna Greaves		1,100	500	500	20	740
Jaffer Alli		600	500	500	dvd Rs.20	225
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.		1,800	250	250	dvd Rs.10	235
Jeewraj Hallod		1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.20	835
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.		843	1,000	1,000	20	575
Khandesh		750	1,500	1,000	dvd Rs.30	860
Khangaum Manfg. Co.		400	250	250	Nil	950
Khatao Mackunjee		1,600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.35	775
Leopold		3,500	100	103	dvd Rs.10	284
Lord Reay Mfg		445	1,000	1,000	30	775
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.		1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	1,080
Madras United		350	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.100	3,500
Mahalaxmee		600	1,000	1,000	Nil	475
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)		8,400	500	500	15 pr ct.	...
Manockjee Petit		4,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 70	2,475
Mazagon		5,000	250	250	dvd Rs. 5	125
Morarji Gokuldas		1,050	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.75	2,200
Mysore S. & M. Co., Ld.		4,000	250	250	dvd Rs.15	250
Madura Mills		7,779	100	100	Nil	par
National		500	1,000	1,000	Nil	325
New Great Eastern		1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	550
Oriental		5,722	625	625	dvd Rs20	365
Presidency Mills Co. (Ld).		743	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	1,320
Queen Mills		800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	910
Ripon Mills		600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	1,140
Sassoon		1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	1,015
Shalapore Mills		500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs80	2,000 xd
Soondercas		750	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs40	850
Southern India		1,000	500	500	15	165
Southern Mahratta		1,212	250	250	dv Rs.12½	360
Sun Mills, Ld.		1,200	250	250	dvd Rs.20	345
Standard Mills Co.		1,600	500	500	25	350
Star of India		1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	650
Swadeshi Mills		3,000	500	500	dvd Rs.15	660
Sassoon and Allience		3,000	500	500	dvd Rs.15	625
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.		500	1,000	1,000	50	55
Union Mills Ld.		1,800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	500
Venishunker Lukhmidhunker Mill Co. Ltd.		900	1500	900	dvd Rs40	410xd.
Victoria Mills		550	1,000	1,000	Nil	500 nom.
Western India		1,200	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	790
Wadia Mills		1,600	1,000	1,000	..	...
MISCELLANEOUS.					Half yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown		1,750	100	100	dvd Rs15	275
Asiatic Fire Insurance Co. Ld		20,000	1,000	100	...	95
Back Bay Baths		500	50	50	12	45
Badham Pille		5,000	100	100	12	162
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation		1,000	2,500	1,500	300	6,600
Do. New Issue		500	375	625	75	1,640
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.		1,250	100	100	dvd 8	58
Bombay Land and Building Co. Ld.		400	500	500	5-pr. ct	501
Bombay Flour Mill		4,000	500	500	50	1,300
Deccan Paper Mills		1,000	500	500	5-pr. ct.	260
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills		1,500	200	200	dvd Rs12	212½
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.		2,800	250	250	8 pr. ct.	375
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn		5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	20
John Roberts & Co.		1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	200
Kemp & Co.		4,000	200	175	21	380
Kurrachee Landing		500	500	300	30	183
Marcks & Co., Ld.		4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	174 xd
Napier Hotel Co		2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	40
Napier Foundry		1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance		5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	145
Phillips & Co., Ld.		4,000	100	100	dvd Rs 6	90
Port Canning Co.		6,000	2,000	1,000	dvd Rs20	805
Soundy & Co.		1,000	100	100	5	60
Teacher & Co.		2,000	500	500	60	1,000 xd
Thacker & Co.		1,500	100	100	125	150
Telephone Co.		6,000	251	100	dvd Rs41	22 xd

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Three and-a-half per Cent Reduced 100-6
Three-and-a-half per cent 1889 100-6
Municipal 5 per cent. Debenture Loans 104
Bombay Port Trust 6 per cent. 1923 127
Bombay Port Trust 5 per cent. 1905 117
Bombay Port Trust 4 per cent. 1925 107
Bombay 4 per cent. Port Trust Bonds 107

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 34m. Sun sets, 6h. 38m. High water, 6-38m., 5-3s. Low water, 11-49m.

Departure of General Gatacre to England, per mail steamer.

Y. M. C. A., Apollo Bunder, Gospel address to young men, by Mr. F. J. E. Lakshman Rao, 8-45 p.m.

Music on the Esplanade, 5-45 p.m.

POLO.—There will be a game, to-day, at 5 p.m, (weather permitting).

GYMKHANA FOOTBALL.—There will be a game this evening at 5-30, wet or fine.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore, China, and Japan, per extra s. s. Bombay, will be closed as the General Post Office, at 1-30 p.m., to-morrow (Saturday).

PARSEE CHARITY.—Yesterday, at the performance of the third day's funeral obsequies in connection with the death of Mr. Dhunjibhoy Merwanjee Jeejeebhoy, a sum of Rs. 12,335 was subscribed for various charitable and benevolent objects from the deceased's own estate as well as by his friends and relations.

MISS HOWARTH'S BENEFIT.—Miss Maude Howarth begs to tender her sincere thanks to the ladies and gentlemen amateurs of Bombay for their kind services rendered on the night of the concert, at the Tivoli Theatre, to Mr. F. S. Dove, and the members of the Orchestra, and to her numerous patrons and friends for their generous support.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS AT BROACH.—The following persons have been elected Municipal Commissioners by the rate-payers:—Khan Bahadur Nusserwanjee S. Ginwalla, Messrs. Furdoonshaw Pestonjee, Dinshaw Fardoonjee, Bomanshaw Sorabjee, Ardesir Dinshaw, Trimbuklal Bhowanishunker, Mohuntal Maneklal, Anoopchund Mulookchund, Anoopram Mitbaram, Ambashanker Gokuldas, Hiralal Chunilal, and Liladhar Ramchandra.

DROWNED IN AN EXCAVATION.—A coroner's inquiry was held yesterday at Bapty Road, on view of the body of Yemna, a Hindu girl, aged six years, residing with her parents at Stable Street. About noon, on Wednesday, deceased went out to play, and while she and her brother were playing near an enclosed excavation full of water, she got on the railings of the excavation, with the result that she fell in and was drowned. A verdict of accidental death was recorded by the jury.

A GALLANT RESCUE.—About half-past 6 o'clock on Wednesday evening, a Mahomedan child, named Bindale, aged five years, son of Ahmed Imamsa, residing at Mustan Tank Cross Lane, was playing on the steps of the Mustan Tank, when his foot slipped and he fell in and would have been drowned, but for a man, named Sugul Busawant, who immediately jumped after the boy and rescued him as he was sinking for the third time. The Police Commissioner gave a reward to the man for the pluck shown by him in rescuing the child from drowning.

DISAPPOINTMENT OF A BLIND MAN.—About a quarter-past 5 o'clock yesterday morning, one Bheewa Sumbhoo gave information to the police that a man, named Khainoo Daji, aged twenty-two years, almost blind of both eyes, was hanging from the verandah on the first floor of a chawl at Haines Road by a cotton rope. The police went up to the spot, and on an inquiry ascertained that the man had been residing with his brother in the adjoining chawl, and was demented in mind, in consequence of his brother having refused to get him married or send him to his native place. Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry yesterday, at Haines Road, on view of the body of the man, when the jury brought in a verdict of suicide.

MISCHIEF BY A RESTIVE HORSE.—At 1 o'clock, on Wednesday afternoon, Mr. Dinshaw Dorabji, of Dockyard Road, was driving his private carriage along the Grant Road, when near the corner of Telly Gully, the horse became restive and got his hind leg over the shaft and fell down. The harness was cut down, and on its being extricated, the animal got up, and taking fright of the crowd of people, bolted into Chowky Mohulla. Continuing its mad career through Hoozria and Temker streets, the horse again emerged into Telly Gully, where it was secured. The animal in its course knocked down four persons, all of whom sustained contused wounds and abrasions, though not of a serious nature. They were taken to the J. J. Hospital, and after treatment were allowed to go home.

FATAL ACCIDENT IN A MILL.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of Lalimahomed Ellahbux, a mill-hand, aged thirty years, employed in the Jacob Sassoon Mill, at Super Bagh Road. On Tuesday afternoon, the deceased while at work in the ring frame department, accidentally got under the hoist, full of twist, with the result that he was struck by the feeder, knocked against the ground, and was jammed, until he was extricated by other labourers. He was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where on examination it was found that his left shoulder-blade and several ribs on that side had been fractured, besides several abrasions on the arms and legs. He was admitted into the hospital, but never rallied, and died on Wednesday evening. A verdict of accidental death was returned by the jury.

RASH DRIVING.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Superintendent Roberts charged Morar Canji with driving before the Chief Presidency Magistrate. The accused drove his master's conveyance in a rash and negligent manner and injured a woman who was passing along the road. In deciding the case, his Worship remarked that this was one of the many cases of reckless driving by natives who are put on the box of a carriage and which had serious consequences. The wonder was that many more such occurences did not take place. By accused's own statement he wanted to pass a shigram going the same way as he was. He was fined Rs. 30 or in default was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment. In awarding compensation his Worship said it would depend on how the husband wished his wife's injuries attended to. If he sent her to hospital he would award Rs. 20, if not only Rs. 10. The husband at first preferred the latter alternative, but subsequently agreed to send his wife to hospital.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—The Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry, under the direction of bandmaster A. Mallandaine, will play the following programme at the Esplanade Bandstand, this evening, at 5-45, (weather permitting):—

March	City Sights ... Czibulka.
Dance	Medioeval ... Clendon.
Fantasia	Burlesque ... Coppey.
Valse	Fellette ... Fahrbach.
Selection	Faust ... Gounod.
Galop	The Cyclists ... Kupier.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

* SYNOPSIS.—1.—Introduction—A Frog he would a Wooing Go. 2.—L'istesso Tempo—The Poacher. 3.—L'istesso Tempo —Come Lasses and Lads. 4.—The Vicar of Bray. 5.—True as the Stars. 6.—Valse My Queen. 7.—Villikins and his Dinah. 8.—Lord Lovel. 9.—Horn Pipe—Drink to me only with Thine Eyes. 10.—The Band Coming from a Distance—The Bailiff's Daughter of Islington. 11.—Hope told a flattering Tale. 12.—Grandfather's Dance. 13.—Real Jam. 14.—That's where you feel it. 15.—Several Tunes mixed up. 16.—Finale on Pop Goes the Weasel.

AN OLD BURGLAR ARRESTED IN THE ACT.—Before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, Inspector Meyers charged Ragoo Luximon, an old offender, with breaking into a shop belonging to one Oomersey Liladhur, a flour merchant, having his shop at Bhendy Bazaar Road. On the evening of the 15th instant, complainant locked the door of his shop and went to sleep on the verandah outside the shop. About 4 o'clock on the following morning, one Govind Ramchunder, a neighbour, heard some noise at the back of the complainant's shop. He immediately went and awoke the complainant, and they both went to the back of the shop through Govind's room. They noticed a man seated on a window at the back of the complainant's shop with a lantern in his hand. On seeing them the man threw down the lantern, and when complainant and his neighbour attempted to seize him, he assaulted both of them and ran away. Complainant then informed the police, who went to the shop and found the accused concealed amongst bags of flour, with implements of housebreaking lying near him. It appears that the man, who was found at the window, with the lantern, was an accomplice of the accused, but he could not be found. The accused, against whom stood three previous convictions, was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

THE INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

A CORRECTION.

IN our Insolvency Court report, yesterday, Mr. Kalidas Bechardas was erroneously referred to as "one of the insolvents." Mr. Kalidas is not and never was an insolvent, but is a respectable, well-to-do merchant, and a leading member of his caste. We regret the mistake, which was, however, merely a clerical error.

"IT'S A WELL-ASSORTED MATCH" in the exclamation of every loyal Englishman in speaking of the recent marriage of Prince George of Wales and Princess May. That the happy pair will be spared to rule over our country wisely and well, and enjoy the blessing of goodhealth, is a prayer that will find an echo in many hearts. Holloway's Pills and Ointment have been the means of prolonging the lives of thousands of people in all parts of the world, and now they are looked upon as the most reliable family medicines. In cases of dysentery, diarrhœa, sick headache, fever, indigestion and liver complaint they are unapproachable by any known remedy. They are sold by all chemists and medicine vendors.

A HISTORY OF THE BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY.

MRS. ELEANOR BOYD'S CHARITY.

THE following paper, being the thirteenth of the series, deals with the singular charity of Mrs. Eleanor Boyd:—

The history of this charity is very unique. It was one of the earliest benefactions received by the Society, but it was only obtained after a long and hard struggle of nearly a century. By her Will dated 18th January, 1767, a Mrs. Eleanor Boyd, gave before she departed this life "the whole of her property to her husband Coree Boyd, provided he should personally appear in Bombay to claim it within a term of two years from the date of her Will, otherwise the full amount of all her worldly wealth was to be given to the Church of Bombay for the benefit of the Protestant orphans of the town and county of Bombay," and she appointed the Rev. John Howell, Chaplain at Bombay, and Henry William Batty and the successors of the Rev. John Howell from time to time as executors of her Will. The Will was proved in the Mayor's Court of Bombay on 8th June 1767, and on the 29th of the same month, letters of administration with the Will annexed were granted to Henry William Batty. In consequence, however, of the suspensive clause in the Will and other legal difficulties, the Will was never executed, and steps were taken to secure the bequest for the benefit of the orphans. In a cause wherein Rev. John Howell, for and on behalf of the Protestant orphans of Bombay, was plaintiff, and Henry William Batty, the administrator of the estate of Eleanor Boyd, was defendant, the following order was made by the Mayor's Court on the 1st October 1770.

"The Court having maturely weighed and debated the foregoing premises are unanimously of opinion that the deceased Eleanor Boyd had no right or power vested in her to make a Will, as there is great reason to believe her husband William Corree Boyd was alive long after her death, and therefore order and decree that the complainant's bill of complaint be dismissed as entitled to no relief; but as the term of administration had long ceased, the Court directed the balance now remaining upon the administrator's account to be deposited in the Treasury in the usual manner in the name of Eleanor Boyd, deceased, and further that all costs arisen in suit be paid from the estate." Accordingly, on 2nd February, 1771, a sum of Rs. 5,999-2-07 was paid into the hands of the Accountant-General to the Mayor's Court to the credit of the deceased's estate. In 1802 the Mayor's Court was transformed into a Recorder's Court, and Sir William Syer, the Recorder, brought the subject of the deposit to the notice of Government in these terms. "Among others, I find a sum of near Rs.6,000 belonging to the estate of Mrs. Eleanor Boyd, who died in Bombay so long ago as the year 1767, having made a Will by which (I presume under a proper power) she gave all her estate and effects to her husband, provided he should personally appear in Bombay to demand the same within two years in default where, of she gave the same for the benefit of the Protestant orphans of the town and country of Bombay, and appointed the Ministers of the Church for the time being and their successors, her executors. To this day (between 30 and 40 years) this sum has been unclaimed and unappropriated, and I now submit to you whether it would not be proper to appropriate it to the use of the charity, for whose benefit on failure of being claimed by the husband, the testatrix intended it." However, upon an application being presented for appropriation of the Fund, the Recorder refused to make the order prayed for, observing that upon the face of Mrs. Boyd's Will it appeared that her husband was alive at that time, and that there was nothing to shew that she had a power to make a Will during her husband's lifetime, and independent of him.

Thus the fund remained in the Treasury, on which no interest had hitherto been allowed. It was found that if an account was taken, the interest would have amounted to over Rs. 97,000. This was brought to the notice of the Hon'ble Court of Directors in connexion with appeals for the appropriation of the bequest to the use of the Charity School. The Hon'ble Court, while regretting that the original amount could not be availed of, bestowed in 1810 a liberal sum of Rs. 40,000 as interim interest on the funds to the credit of the old Charity School to run at interest at 8 per cent. per annum. However, owing to some legal difficulties, this could not be made available at the time. The Company's solicitor, Mr. J. H. Stephenson, advised in December 1814 that an amicable suit would be the only means by which the Charity would be able to obtain the benefit of the legacy. On the establishment of the Bombay Education Society, the Bombay Government reported the matter to the Hon'ble Court of Directors, under date 19th July 1815; that their solicitor advised that an amicable suit might be filed when the Court would order advertisements to be published in the newspapers both in England and in India for Coree Boyd, the husband, or those claiming under him to come in and prove their right, in default of which the legacy would devolve to the Crown and in such case there could be no doubt, would be relinquished in favor of the charity. They further reported that the sum of Rs. 40,000 available under the Court of Directors' order of 27th June 1810 had not been appropriated to the old Charity School, and on the Advocate-General being consulted, whether under the provisions of the late Act of Parliament, the amount with accrued interest could be transferred to the Society for educating the poor, Mr. Mackin, was of opinion that "if it be the intention of the Government to establish or assist a new Charity School unconnected with or independent of the former, he did not think they could in any view of the case divert the interest from the old institution to which it had been specially appropriated by the Court of Directors, but he thought it would be very easy to incorporate the two institutions, and advised Government to adopt some such measure, as the new Charter gives the Board of Commissioners a control over all orders and instructions whatever relative to such establishments." However, as usual, the Court of Directors were very tardy and took some years to reply. They consented to the amalgamation of the old and the new Charity Schools, but had not disposed of the question of the transfer of the funds. When the Bombay Government were pressed for a grant for the building of the new school houses at Byculla they themselves cut the gordian knot and decided in August 1824 on the advice of their Advocate-General, Mr. Morson, to leave the original amount of the legacy with interest, then amounting to Rs. 18,831, for ultimate disposal by the orders of His Majesty the King. But the sum of Rs. 40,000 bestowed by the Court of Directors in June 1810 with simple interest at 8 per cent, up to 30th April 1812 when interest generally was reduced to six per cent, and with six per cent from that date and deducting therefrom the balance of Rs. 8,519-0-30 with interest found due by the old Charity School account, left a balance of over Rs. 45,000, which the Right Hon'ble the Governer in Council ordered to be carried to the credit of the Bombay Education Society in the Government Treasury in aid of the Society's new buildings to be erected at Byculla.

The question of the original bequst after years of correspondence with the Court of Directors, was at their advice taken in the year 1846 into the Supreme Court in a friendly suit, when the Court appointed the Archdeacon and two senior Chaplains, resident in Bombay, Trustees, and directed that a scheme for carrying out the testatrix's charitable intentions be prepared. This was accordingly done, approved of by the Court, and a Trust Deed embodying the scheme executed under which Government promissory notes of 4 per cent. loan for Rs. 29,000 and a sum of Rs. 4,210-7-9 were handed over to the Trustees, with an arrangement that the interest accruing thereon be handed over by the Trustees to the Bombay Education Society for the education and maintenance in the Society's Schools of orphan children of the following conditions:—(1) That there shall be an equal number of boys and girls. (2) That they shall be orphans of the Protestant religon. (3) born of parents living within the town and county of Bombay or the territories subject to the Presidency of Bombay. (4) or, failing these, they shall be Protestant children selected from poor people's children. (5) all under nine years of age at the date of their election. (6) That they shall be brought up and educated as Protestants in the Byculla Schools subject to their rules, and (7) that they shall be selected to the satisfaction of the Trustees and the Directors of the Society. Thus, after delays and vicissitudes of over eighty years, the small legacy of Rs. 6,000 had been the means of benefitting the Society through the generous liberality of Government to the extent of over three quarters of a *lakh*: Rs. 45,000 towards their buildings and Rs. 39,000 as an endowment for the support of children.

ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL NURSING FUND.

SUBSCRIPTIONS and donations received for account of the Nursing Fund, E.G. Hospital:—

		Subscriptions. Rs.	Donations. Rs.
	Amount previously acknowledged	1,155	4,375
July	8 Messrs. Greaves Cotton & Co.	...	100
	Lt.-Col. Gerald Martin	...	150
	9 Mr. W. T. Morison	100	
	Mr. S. E. Sheilim	20	
	Mr. F. C. Remington	...	20
	10 Mr. Gerald Watson	...	25
	12 Sir Charles Ollivant	...	50
	16 Mr. R. J. Kent, C. E.	...	50
	17 Mr. G. Claridge	...	50
	22 Mr. J. L. Symons	...	50

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth, go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine Dealers everywhere at 1s. 6d. per bottle.

CERCLE LITTERAIRE, BIBLIOTHEQUE DINSHAW PETIT.

THE tenth annual general meeting of the members of the Cercle Litteraire, Bibliotheque Dinshaw Petit was held at the Cercle rooms on Tuesday evening last. The proceedings were conducted entirely in French, Professor O. S. Pedraza, K. C. T. C., Officier d'Academie, having been requested to take the chair, the Honorary Secretary, Mr. J. E. Davar, Officier d'Academie, read the notice convening the meeting, as also the Committee's report for the past year, which was as follows:—

The Committee of the Cercle Litteraire, Bibliotheque Dinshaw Petit have the pleasure of laying before the members their report for the past year. The Committee elected at the ninth annual general meeting of the members, nominated unanimously Mr. O. S. Pedraza, president, Mr. B. E. Punegar, honorary treasurer, and Mr. J. E. Davar, honorary secretary. Mr. C. Pernet, Consul for France at Bombay, and one of the patrons of the Cercle, having left Bombay, and Mr. Jos Pilinski de Beity having been nominated Consul for France in this city, the Committee requested him to accept the office of patron of the Cercle. He accordingly, following in the footsteps of his predecessors, kindly complied with their request. During the past year the Cercle elected Messrs. R. H. Patuck, C. B. Lynch, solicitor, and Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel K. R. Kirtikar, I.M.S. (who was up to this time an ordinary member) as life members; these gentlemen having made a donation of Rs. 100 each. On the list of the members of the Cercle there are 2 patrons, 15 honorary members, 41 life members, and 59 ordinary members, the total number of members being 117. The Committee have with great regret to record the death of Mr. Nusserwanjee Jehangirjee Wadia, life member of the Cercle, which took place on 25th May 1897. His family gave a donation of Rs. 200 to perpetuate the memory of Mr. Wadia, the amount to be used towards the general expenses of the Cercle. The Committee have accepted the donation with many thanks. During the year under report the Cercle continued to receive presents of the following books, journals, &c.: "L' Illustration" from Mr. Leon Boarnot of Paris; "La Temps" from Mr. H. Paul of Parris "La revue des traditions populaires" from Mr. O. S. Pedraza (Bombay), and French books from Messrs. C. M. Cursetjee and C. Henriot. The best thanks of the Cercle are due to them all. L'Alliance Francaise of paris has continued to send "La Revue Bleue" for which we are very grateful to them. The following journals and newspapers are received for the Cercle's Reading Room: Le Temps; Le Courrier de Londres et de l'Europe; Le Journal des Debats (weekly); L'Illustration; Le Monde Illustre; L'Inniver Illustre; Les Annales; L'Echode la Semaine; Revue des Deux Mondes; La Monvelle Revue; Revue des Revues; Revue Bleue; et Revue des traditions populaires. The statement of accounts examined by the auditor shows a balance of Rs. 11,705-12-11 against Rs. 11,721-2-5 of the preceding year. The furniture and books are insured for Rs. 6,000. The Committee regret to inform you that, in consequence of the plague raging in this country, the annual soiree of the Cercle could not be held. You are now requested to appoint the new committee for 1897-98, and to appoint an auditor for the current year.

The report was approved and adopted as well as the audited accounts for the past year. Messrs. H. D. Taraporewala and C. Saldanha were requested to scrutinise the voting lists received from the member for the formation of the new committee. A vote of thanks was passed to the retiring committee for the satisfactory manner in which they managed the Cercle's affairs during the past year. Mr. Ardeshir Eduljee Davar was accorded a vote of thanks for having examined the last year's accounts, and the same gentleman was appointed auditor for the current year. With the usual vote of thanks to the chairman, the meeting terminated. The following members form the Committee for 1897-98:—Mr. O. S. Pedraza, K.C.T.C., Officier d'Academie, Mrs. Edlin Pechey-Phipson, M. D., M.M. Jamsetjee Cursetjee Cama, C. Hen. riot, O. M. Cursetjee, B. A., Oxon., D. M. Bennett, M. F. Patell, B.A., J. J. Modi, B.A., Dr. K. E. Dadachanjee, L. M. and S., B. E. Punegar, J. E. Davar, Officier d'Academie.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE PARSONS and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE.)

MURDER OF A MISTRESS.

IMPERATRIX VS. DAJI BALOBA.

THIS was an appeal from a decision of Mr. C. H. Jopp, Sessions Judge of Ahmednagar, who, on the 9th June last, convicted the accused of murder and sentenced him to death. Mr. Sitanath Gopinath appeared for the accused; and the Government pleader for the Crown.

The accused was charged with having, on the 25th April last, committed murder by causing the death of a girl named Balu Kom Sadhu. He pleaded guilty to the charge. The Sessions Judge, in charging the jury said: The accused's pleader urges that the offence is culpable homicide, not murder, as there was grave and sudden provocation. But the provocation was not sudden. The deceased had refused to live with the accused for some little time, and the accused now admits that he returned home and brought the axe to kill Balu. It is argued that as the accused's father married Balu to a boy whom he had brought up, as the accused regarded Balu and himself as bound to one another, and Balu as his wife, as he had seen Balu's impropriety, and as she refused to return to him or leave the village, there was great provocation, and the penalty of death should not be inflicted. But the case is not the same as one in which a man discovers his wife or a near female relative engaged in an intrigue. Then there is good ground for the man's anger, and it is possible that, if the man killed his wife or female relative, the circumstances might be such as to justify the lighter punishment. Balu, however, was not the accused's wife or in any way connected with him. She and the accused had quarrelled and had separated. Balu was at perfect liberty to live with any man she chose. The accused had no real ground for being angry at or resenting her action, which in no way really disgraced him. No doubt the accused loved his former mistress so much that he preferred her death and his own to her living with another, and disgracing him as he thought. But this fact is not, in my opinion, sufficient to justify the passing of the lighter sentence. The murder was a deliberate one. The accused is on his own plea convicted on the charge framed against him, namely murder, and is sentenced to be hanged.

Their lordships, on a consideration of all the circumstances, confirmed the sentence of death.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

N. W. P. INDIGO.

THE first forecast of the Indigo crop for 1897 reads as follows:—

Area.—The area sown with indigo is not exactly known in July; and the extent of its cultivation is therefore judged from a special return received from the patwaris and from the returns published by the Canal Department. The area reported by Patwaris as sown with indigo this

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TWENTY-SECOND EDITION.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1897.

With Portrait of His Highness RASULKHANJI,

NAWAB SAHEB OF JUNAGADH.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,

PRICE: Rs. 5, with Postage Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1897 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and narrates the history of the remarkable progress made by the City in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

Bombay Gazette Offices,

Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

THURSDAY EVENING, JULY 22.

A CONTINUED fall of rain over the Cotton-growing districts has been helpful towards progress in sowing operations both in this direction and in that of the other crops; and reports from the districts state that all crops are doing well. On the other hand, however, the advices from a district or two is struck the discordant note of the want of rain being much felt, but should the needed rainfall in these districts before long, their note might well be expected to change into one more harmonious. For export the enquiry has been most moderate; and in Cotton the bulk of the small business reported has been on account of the local Mills, with a little on account of Japan shippers. Prices are very firm, but show a slight decline in Cotton of the new crop. Wheat and Seeds are dull and quite neglected with no change of any importance in prices. Quiet but on the whole steady in tone, Exchange shows very little change in rates, which as compared with those of Thursday last are 1-32d. lower for Bank, and also for Private Paper. Money is easy, and the Banks' rate has been reduced again to-day by one per cent., the minimum now being 5 per cent. There has been a somewhat unsettled feeling in Government Paper, with quotations this evening given at 1-16 per cent. below those named at the end of last week for 3½ per Cents, and ¼ per cent. for Threes. The demand in Freights has improved to a small extent during the week, and the lines placed have been mostly for Continental ports, at about previous rates. Very little business has passed in Imports, with little or no demand and prices unchanged.

MONEY.—While the Return of last week of the Presidency Bank disclosed a decrease in the Cash Balance of over 2½ lakhs, at 167½ lakhs, that issued at the beginning of this week showed on the contrary the material additon of 20 1-4 lakhs in this item, at nearly 190 lakhs, due very largely to an increase in Private Deposits of 19½ lakhs; balances with other Banks were ¼ lakh more than in the previous week, and Government Securities almost 1 lakh. From Public Deposits there were withdrawals to the extent of nearly 10 lakhs, and from Bills Discounted and Purchased to that of 8½ lakhs; Loans decreased by 1-4 lakh.

Meanwhile Money has been easy; and the Directors of the Bank of Bombay to-day lowered the Bank's rate again by one per cent., making the minimum 5 per cent.; in the open market the rate is 6 per cent.

EXCHANGE.—At opening on Friday last the market was firm in tone, with 1s. 3 1-8 to 5-32d. quoted for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 3 1-4d. for three months' sight Credits. A moderate amount of Bills was placed, but the enquiry either way was very limited. A firm tone continued in the market on Saturday with quotations at 1s. 3 5-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 3 9-32d. for three months' sight Credits. Merchants' Bills were scarce, and only a little was reported done; for Bank Wire the enquiry was limited. Rates opened steady on Monday at 1s. 3 3-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 3 5-16d. for three months' sight Credits. A fair amount of Bank Paper, for July delivery, was bought by speculators at 1s. 3 3-16d., but *bona-fide* enquiry was limited. Quiet but fairly steady the following day rates were quoted at 1s. 3 3-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 3 5-16d. for three months' sight Credits. A small amount of Bank Wire was reported placed at 1s. 3 7-32d.; and later in the day rates declined 1-32d., all round. Yesterday the market opened with a steady feeling at 1s. 3 5-32d. for Telegraphic and Demand, for Bank remittance, and 1s. 3 9-32d. for three months' sight Credits. There was but little business passing either way; Bank wire was placed to a small extent at 1s. 33-16d. for ready delivery. There has been an unsettled feeling in the market to-day, with rates given at opening at 1s. 3 3-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 3 7-32d. for three months' sight Credits, from which they soon receded 1-32d. A fair amount of Bank Paper was bought by the bazaar early in the day, but later on there were re-sales offering to a fair extent; and the market closes firmer again at the following quotations:—

Bank Bills on Demand		..1s. 3 3-32d.	per rupee.
Do.	Telegraphic	..1s. 3 3-32d.	,,
Do.	3 months' sight	..1s. 3 1-8d.	,,
Credits	3	do....1s. 3 7-32d.	,,
Do.	6	do....1s. 3 9-32d.	,,
Documents	3	do. ...1s. 3 1-4d.	,,
Do.	6	do. ...1s. 3 5-16d.	,,
Francs	3	do. ...1'59 3-4	,,
Do.	6	do. ...1'60 3-4	,,

25 lakhs was the amount of allotments of Indian Council Bills in London yesterday, of which Rs. 16,80,000 were on Calcutta, Rs. 10,000 on Bombay, and Rs. 8,10,000 on Madras, at 1s. 3 1-8d., 53 per cent. of the tenders at which were accepted.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—There was an unsettled feeling in the market last mail day when rates opened at 100 5-16 for Money and 100 3-8 for Account, for 3½ per Cents, from which level they declined to 100 5-16 in the latter position. Steady to firm in tone on Saturday, quotations were given at 100 5-16 and 100 3-8 for 3½ per Cents for Money and Account respectively, at which they were maintained to the close; 95½ was named for 3 per Cents. Opening on Monday at 100 5-16 for both Money and Account, for 3½ per Cents, rates fell off 1-16 per cent. in both positions, and closed at 100¼; Threes declined to 94⅞. On Tuesday there was a quiet tone in the market with rates at 100 7-8 and 100 15-16 for Money and Account, respectively, for 3½ per Cents, from which they declined in the latter position, closing at 100 7-8 in both; for Threes 94 1-4 was quoted. Firm in tone yesterday, rates for 3 1-2 per Cents, which opened at 100 3-4 for both Cash and this month's Settlement, advanced 1-16 per cent., to 100 13-16 in both positions, and closed at the higher level; Threes remained at 94 1-4. Unsteady to weak, the market opened to-day at 100 5-8 for both Money and Account, for 3 1-2 per Cents., and closed at the same level; Threes advanced to 95.

Municipal 5 per cent. Loan is 4 per cent. lower at 124; and Port Trust Bonds are unchanged at 107.

SHARES.—Prices where showing any change from last week's quotations are higher, in a quiet market. In the principal line of Mill Scrip the upward tendency has been most marked, and it is here that the lion's share of the week's movement has taken place. We have this evening to report, in comparison with last Thursday's prices, an advance of Rs. 95, in Presidency Mills; of Rs 75, in Sholapur; of Rs. 45, in City of Bombay; of Rs. 20 each, in Central India, and Lakhmidass; of Rs. 10 each, in Britannia, China, Colaba Land and Mill, Ripon, and Queen; of Rs. 6, in New Great Eastern; of Rs. 5 each in David, Howard and Bullough, and Swadeshi; and a decline of Rs. 25, in Morarji Gooculdass; of Rs. 15, in Jevraj Balloo; and of Rs. 5 in Empress. In Presses Mofussil, are Rs. 5 higher; and New Indian, Rs. 2½. In Miscellaneous shares, Marcks & Co., have advanced Rs. 9, and Kemp and Co., Rs. 2; while Bombay-Burmah have declined Rs. 10; in the 2nd issue; Badham Pile, Rs. 8; and Delhi and Northern Indian Flour, Rs. 2½. In Bank-, Bank of Bengal, have advanced Rs. 8; Bank of Bombay, Rs. 7½; while, on the other hand, Commercial and Land Mortgage, have declined Rs. 4.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—The fall of rain has induced dealers to come forward with orders for Grey Goods, and it is anticipated that if there is a continuance of the present favourable condition of the weather a large business will be put through. Meanwhile, the enquiry has during the week been moderate, as is usual at this time of the year, and the small business reported has been done at current rates, the latter remark applying equally to Bleached, Dyed, Turkey-Red, and Printed Goods. Locally-made Goods have been a steady market at previous prices. The clearances of Imported Goods from the Bazaar during the week have been about 2,900 packages; and of Local some 1,200 bales.

YARNS.—In China makes there has been a large business done, and prices have advanced. Stimulated by a strong market both at Hongkong and Shanghai, China buyers have purchased very freely. Locally, the market is steady, at the following official quotations:—

Twist	No.	Mule, As.		to		per lb.
,,	20s	,,	,,	5	5 1-8	,,
,,	10s	,,	,,	5	5¼	,,
,,	12s	,,	,,	5	5	,,
,,	16s	,,	,,	5½	6¼	,,
,,	20s	,,	,,	6	6 3-4	,,
,,	24s	,,	,,	6¾	7¼	,,
,,	30s	,,	,,	7 1-4	7¾	,,
,,	40s	,,	,,	8¼	8¾	,,

COAL.—At closing this evening the market is firm. During the week sales have taken place of Australian, for June shipment, at Rs. 14 per ton, and small lots of ready Deshagur at Rs. 13. Powell's Duffryn, June-July shipment has changed hands at Rs. 21½, also some ready Bengal at Rs. 12 per ton. We quote alongside:—

Welsh Hartley	...	...	*Nil.*	
West ,,	...	...	*Nil.*	
Australian...	...	...	*Nil.*	
				forward per ton
Powell's	...	...	Rs. 22, ready;	Rs. 21½
Cardiff	...	...	,, 22	,, 22
Japan	...	...	*Nil*	
Bengal	...	...	,, 12	,, 12
Singareni	...	...	*Nil.*	
Seebpore	...	...	,, 12½	,, 12½
Sanctoria	...	...	,, 13	,, 13
Deshagur	...	...	,, 13	,, 13
Giridhi	...	...	,, 14	,, 13½
Heilger's	...	...	,, 12	,, 12½

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—Dealers continue firm in their prices, and but for this more business would probably have transpired during the past week. As it is, what little has been done has consisted almost entirely of purchases by the local mills; and Japan shippers have taken a little. Ready Cotton remains much the same as before, but prices of the new crop have fallen to a small extent as was anticipated. To-day the market is reported to be lifeless, and barring a few purchases on account of the mills, hardly anything has been done in ready stuff; and prices of the new are lower, Broach being reported at Rs. 214 per candy, for March delivery; but there are few buyers at the price.

Since the reports wired from the districts at the end of last week there was general rain over the Cotton-growing area, as advised on Monday, and although only a slight drizzle in the Broach districts, it measured over 7½ Cents at Agra, in the Bengal circle; while at Beawar, Khamgaon, and Amraoti there fell only 88, 92, and 71 Cents, respectively. In the Dhollera circle more rain was still wanted, but in some of its districts there had been showers with slight drizzling. The weather was cloudy in most districts, and looked like rain; the crops, where sown, were doing well; and at Jalgaon and Broach the Cotton plants were reported to be flourishing.

The tenor of to-day's advices from the districts is a general improvement in crop and Cotton prospects in those districts where absence of rain had been causing anxiety, and Sholapur and Bellary now are the only two stations where the sowing of food-grains is reported to be backward, but the more favourable weather now prevalent makes the outlook at them more hopeful. Prospects are generally good, and crops are doing well.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in sterling, cost, and freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without commission, viz.:—

Cotton—	Per candy	Per lb. C. & F.
Bengal, Fine	Rs.	177—3 5-16d.
Do. Fully Good	,,	165 3 1-8d.
Do. Good	,,	158—31.
Belatee, Fine	,,	189—3 1-2d.
Do. Fully Good	,,	180—3 11-32d.
Khandesh, Fully Good	,,	188—3 15-32d.
Comra, Fully Good	,,	195—3 19-32d.
Dholera, Fine	,,	nominal
Do. Fully Good	,,	194—3 19-32d.
Do. Good	,,	{187—3 15-32d.
Do. do. May 1898.	,,	{185 3 5-8d.
S G Dharwar, Good	,,	207—3 25-32d.
Westerns	,,	197—3 5-8d.
Broach, Fine	,,	nominal
Do. Good	,,	{204—3 3-4d.
Do. do. March 1898	,,	{214—3 11-32d.

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the previous two years:—

Receipts.	1897. Bales.	1896. Bales.	1895. Bales.
For the week	13,969	11,626	8,591
From 1st Jan. to 21st July	1,253,067	1,52,203	13,45,744
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the week	1,606	6,393	15
From 1st Jan. to 21st July	473,574	647,583	472,452
Clearances to Calcutta, China, Japan, &c.			
For the week	709	3,822	615
From 1st Jan. to 21st July	322,267	276,413	107,809

WHEAT AND SEEDS.—The dulness of the past few weeks, has been carried into the one now under review, and we have to report a market devoid of any approach to animation, with prices generally unchanged.

The comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows:—

	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Wheat for the week	40,819	19,653	22,082
Do. from 1st January to 21st July	903,075	2,835,184	3,859,826
Linseed for the week	5,970	15,490	10,210
Do. from 1st January to 21st July	319,766	3,149,391	2,518,193
Rapeseed for the week	63,594	21,507	17,325
Do. from 1st January to 21st July	1,215,072	770,246	1,878,943
Gingellyseed for the week	539	509	631
Do. from 1st January to 21st July	380,084	818,831	729,293

The clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows:—

	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Wheat for the week	...	21,390	132,186
Do. from 1st January to 21st July	2,813	1,239,100	1,976,494
Linseed for the week	20,649	78,571	8,035
Do. from 1st January to 21st July	414,707	2,586,241	1,938,002
Rapeseed for the week	47,153	104,637	...
Do. from 1st January to 21st July	845,901	735,735	1,539,724
Gingellyseed for the week	14,754	800	14,047
Do. from 1st January to 12st July	412,682	1,052,341	1,025,010

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 21.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats steady.

Good Dholleras	3 18-32

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2½ per cent. Consols	112 13-16
3 per cent. Reduced	104 3-4
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	118½
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	63 1-4
Bar Silver	27 7-16

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Bombay-Japan Line steamer Idzumi Maru, left Colombo for Bombay on the 21st instant.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR INSERTING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

SMITH—July 17, at Madras, the wife of Conductor B. E. Smith, Ordnance Department, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

HENDERSON—MARTIN—July 19, at St. Mathias' Church, Vepery, Madras, by the Rev. C. P. Nugent, M.A., George William Henderson, of the Jeypore Forest Department, eldest son of Henry Henderson, Assistant Surgeon, I. M. S. (Retired), and grandson of the late George Henderson, of Thurso, Caithness, Scotland, to Ella Beatrice, youngest daughter of H. W. Martin, retired Assistant Surgeon of the Travancore Service.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor, and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, JULY 23, 1897.

GENERAL W. F. GATACRE leaves for England by to-day's mail, carrying with him the regrets and the good wishes of the European and Native communities in Bombay. A distinguished soldier of thirty-five years' service, he has been selected for a command at Aldershot, which places him high on the list of officers on the roster for foreign services, in which his exceptional talents and indomitable energy cannot fail to carry him far. Three years since he was appointed to the 3rd Brigade of the Bombay Army, now merged in the Army of India, and in that time his indefatigable activity and boundless resource have been continually in evidence. His share in the Chitral Campaign is not forgotten, nor the rehearsal of the attack and defence of Bombay, in which Rear-Admiral Kennedy took the part of the foreign enemy, nor the cold weather manœuvres on the Ghauts at Lanowli, which testified to his irrepressible temperament and a rare faculty of cutting out work for himself and for those under him. By the citizens of Bombay he will be chiefly remembered as the ubiquitous and all-compelling Chairman of the Plague Committee, who waged successful battle with a cruel and insidious enemy that had obtained a footing in the city, driving half its inhabitants into exile, slaying its thousands, and for the time being well-nigh ruining commerce. He acquitted himself of the task entrusted to him with a happy combination of firmness and bonhomie, moderation, and tact before which other difficulties disappeared, and apprehension gave place to confidence and regard. The different communities have vied with each other in their eagerness to express gratitude and good-will in addresses which the special sanction of the Government of India permitted him to receive. As one of these addresses called to mind, General Gatacre had gained experience in dealing with serious epidemics when on duty in Bengal under Major-General Chapman, and had thus become a practical sanitarian competent to deal with a grave emergency. Bombay had been sorely afflicted, suffering from the ravages of the plague for six months before it was decided to place the operations in the hands of the Plague Committee. To stem its ravages, an immense work had been done with a sustained energy never displayed in any other city, with the result that Bombay had become unquestionably the cleanest city in all the world. Cleansing, disinfecting, lime-washing, kept the mortality within limits, and reduced the duration of the outbreak in each separate district successively attacked to some eight or nine weeks.

These vigorous measures and the gradual exhaustion of the strength of the attack reduced the mortality appreciably, but it was still considerable, when, on the 17th March, the Committee took charge of the operations. The number of hospitals—before inconsiderable in view of the refusal of the people to go to them—were increased by public and private agency to over forty. The enforcement of the rule that every case should be at once removed to a hospital for treatment, was made practicable by house-to-house visitations in every quarter of the city. The spiriting was done gently, but very effectively. The hospitals were not only increased in number; they were rendered more attractive. The nursing was immeasurably improved by the Sisters and the Nuns who charitably volunteered to tend the sick. The fixed belief of the bulk of the population that hospitals were places where healthy people were poisoned by the doctors, that a hundred thousand livers might be sent to London, began to fade. That absurd myth was set up early in the visitation by those who were engaged in an ignorant and only too successful campaign against the removal of the sick from their homes. The strong military display made when forcible resistance to segregation was threatened, also helped to a more reasonable way of looking at things. It was not found necessary to use the services of the military for searching houses. The civil agency available sufficed for the purpose, the troops keeping guard in the streets. Unquestionably, a much more drastic regime was apprehended when the Plague Committee was appointed, with General Gatacre as Chairman. Three months previously, the gallant General had embodied in a Note the "precautions" to be taken to minimise further mischief from the plague in Bombay. With characteristic decision and disregard of obstacles, material or sentimental, it was pointed out that not only the sick but the families of the sick should be completely segregated, the patients being removed to temporary hospitals, while their relatives were sent to a camp outside the city. The steps necessary to make that drastic extension of the principle of segregation possible and comprehensive were indicated with military precision. Accommodation should be provided in a distant camp for all wishing to leave the city. Suitable sites should be found at the nearest available spot north of Bombay for camps, which should be placed on one or both sides of the Bombay and Baroda Railway to secure railway transport. Bunniahs and merchants should be located on the spot chosen to provide food-stuffs; a cordon of police should prevent families and persons returning to the City of Bombay.

Nothing was forgotten, not even the dead. The burying or cremating of bodies was to be carried out by a responsible staff, all burials and cremations being prohibited within the town itself. A hospital and infirmaries were to be be provided in the camp, each caste having separate wards in the hospital compound. The camp was to be made secure and safe with a strong police guard, fire-brigade, and a civil administration. Meanwhile a clean sweep was to be be made of the large chawls and tenement houses, which it was shrewdly suggested might under existing circumstances be secured the Municipality at reasonable prices. Their sites should be utilised for open spaces. It was freely conceded that all this would cost a great deal of money; but, on the other hand, an enormous pecuniary loss fell upon the city through the decline of trade, the flight of the inhabitants, and the diminution of taxes while the plague continued. It was suggested that an influential committee should be constituted to discuss and consider the arrangements necessary to carry out this scheme with due regard to religious and caste sympathies which should be enlisted on the side of a necessary temporary migration to a healthy locality. The erection of a large mass of new buildings, the making of roads, the laying out of streets, and the provision of an adequate administrative staff and menial staff would give employment to distressed persons thrown out of work by the plague. It was also recommended that the water-supply should be wholly cut off from insanitary quarters of the town to prevent people from residing there. That certainly was a programme to which the praise of thoroughness may well be awarded. If it had become necessary to build a second Bombay to get rid of plague, the "Note" would have shown how to set about it, and keep order in the new city while the old was purged of its sin. The necessity for such an extreme course was obviated by the voluntary flight of nearly half the population to more or less distant towns and villages. The great migration took place between the middle of December, when the "Note" was written, and the middle of March, when the Plague Committee was called into existence. The problem had almost solved itself, or to be more accurate, the population had solved it *ambulando*. The plague, having reached its zenith, declined as rapidly as it had risen. The moderation, and the *savoir faire* with which the rules of the Committee were administered, were not the less appreciated because it was well understood that several highly efficient regiments were at the call of the genial and sympathetic Chairman. There was besides the attractive personality, the faculty of inspiring amongst those with whom he came in contact something of his own energy and devotion, which Sir Robert Low ascribed to General Gatacre when in front of the enemy in the Chitral Campaign. That counted for much in the campaign against the plague in Bombay.

THE late Mr. Mundella was of Italian ancestry, though he was born in Nottingham. He was essentially a self-made man. He received a sound education and was apprenticed in a hosiery establishment in Leicester, and it was whilst there that his interest in politics is said to have been awakened. Thomas Cooper, in his autobiography, tells how it was done. "I had been appealing one evening," he writes, "to the patriotic feeling of young Englishmen, when a handsome young man sprang upon our little platform, and declared himself on the people's side and desired to be enrolled as a Chartist. He did not belong to the poorest ranks; and it was the consciousness that he was acting in the spirit of self-sacrifice, as well as his fervid eloquence, that caused the thrilling cheer from the ranks of the working men. He could not have been more than fifteen." This was Mr. Mundella's first appearance on any public platform. In 1868 he contested Sheffield as an advanced Liberal, and since that date has sat in the House of Commons for one of the Sheffield constituencies. He was concerned in numerous manufacturing companies in Nottingham, of which borough he became sheriff and alderman and president of its Chamber of Commerce, whilst in Parliament Mr. Gladstone made him Education Minister in 1880, afterwards giving him the portfolio of the President of the Board of Trade in 1885, filling the same office again in the 1892 Parliament until he resigned owing to private reasons two years later. Mr. Mundella in 1859 organised the first courts for the settlement of trade disputes. His popularity in Sheffield was great, and he invariably carried his seat by large majorities except when, as twice occurred, he was returned unopposed. His death will create a vacancy in the Brightside division of Sheffield—an undoubted Liberal stronghold.

As usual in years of famine, locusts have commenced to multiply seriously on the North-West frontier. As giving some idea of the extent to which they are just now prevailing in some parts of Baluchistan it may be mentioned that the train from Quetta to Chaman was delayed the other day for two and a-half hours on account of them. This was owing to the wheels refusing to bite the rails, from being covered with the slimy remains of myriads of tiny black and yellow locusts just emerged from the egg. The eggs which look for all the world like yellow grains or rice are laid in the ground in the latter part of the cold weather. They hatch in the beginning of the rains, and out of each one creeps a little green beast which almost immediately moults its skin and transforms into the black and yellow form which proves so troublesome. The march then commences, and woe betide the young crop that stands in the way of the mimic army. Tumbling over each other, hopping and crawling, for wings do not appear until a much later stage, they progress across country. The fryot sweeps them into trenches or drives them into fires where they perish in millions, but their numbers are often so great that the loss of whole phalanxes does not seem to reduce the total, and they proceed regardless of consequences devouring every green blade they meet with. On the railway they seem devoid of fear, and make no attempt to avoid the passing train. Myriads are crushed and little by little the wheels get so slippery with the accumulated mass, that they revolve without effect, and the whole train ultimately comes to a standstill, despite sand and steam blown out in front and all the efforts of the firemen.

WE readily comply with the request of the Japanese Consul here to correct the mistake we made in our last issue in stating that foreign patents are not recognised in Japan. The statement would have been quite correct seven months ago. But as a result of the revised treaty of Japan with Germany, patents are now granted to foreign applicants, and trade marks are registered. The protection given in this way to the pipes of Messrs. Adolph Frankow and Co. and straw braids of a certain construction by Mr. Allan Austin, are instances among many others of patents granted to English applicants. It is gratifying that the Japanese nation has in this respect brought itself into line with the commercial codes of honour in the West. Mr. Yamada also desires us to state in regard to the exhibition of Japanese goods to which we referred yesterday, that he will be willing to exchange the samples after they are exhibited with those of Indian produce and manufactures likely to be imported into Japan with profit, so that they may be shown in the Tokyo commercial museum. Of course, mere curios or objects of historical or scientific interest are not acceptable. The object in view is purely utilitarian, and the samples to be exchanged must be of an entirely commercial character. They can only be received from public institutions or non-trading establishments, as the Tokyo Museum is not intended to advertise the wares of private firms.

THE death-rate in Bombay in the past week showed a further rise. The total number of deaths registered was 678, equivalent to a death-rate of 41·57 per annum per thousand as compared with 31·25, the mean of the corresponding weeks of the preceding five years. Fevers, including bubonic, are shown to be below the average. But phthisis and affections of the respiratory organs as well as diarrhœa and dysentery are shown to be greatly in excess. Under the head phthisis we find 125 deaths instead of 87, under respiratory organs 124 instead of 83, and under diarrhœa and dysentry 68 instead of 44. We suppose that now the Medical profession has asserted these to be the causes of the augmented mortality, we must accept the statement as correct since the theory of a recrudescence of the plague is scouted—until such time at all events as renewed vigour in house-to-house inspection overthrows all doubt and misgivings on the subject.

THE Bank of Bombay, yesterday, reduced its rate for demand loans on the security of Government paper to five per centum per annum.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL W. F. GATACRE, C.B., D.S.O., hands over the Command of the Bombay District, to-day, to General F. Ventris, who arrived yesterday from Belgaum. Two salutes of nine guns will be fired to-day, the first at 4 p.m. to announce the departure of General Gatacre, and the second at 4-30 p.m. to announce the assumption of the Bombay Command by General Ventris. Brigadier-General Gatacre will embark from the Ballard Pier at 4 o'clock this afternoon. Officers wishing to see him off are requested to attend in white uniform, without swords. The following District and Garrison after order was published last evening:—Brigadier-General W. F. Gatacre, C.B., D.S.O., in relinquishing the Command of the Bombay District to Brigadier-General F. Ventris, tenders his best thanks to his Staff Officers, Departmental, Regimental, and Medical Officers for the manner in which they have done their duty while serving under his Command.

THE execution of the six prisoners who were sentenced to death at the last Criminal Sessions of the High Court for murder, which was fixed to take place to-morrow, has been postponed *sine die*, owing to the prisoners having appealed to Government for mercy.

MR. P. J. MEAD, I.C.S., has been appointed to do duty as Administrator of the Sachin State with effect from July 4th, vice Mr. C. N. Seddon, I.C.S.

MAJOR C. R. HOSKYN, R.E., has been appointed Honorary Paymaster, 1st Battalion, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, vice English, resigned.

SURGEON-LIEUTENANT H. A. F. KNAPTON was appointed to the medical charge of the Railway inspection duty at Kalyan with effect from the 17th June.

MR. A. S. M. RITCHIE, Assoc. M. Inst., C.E., Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, is transferred from the Kaira and Panch Mahals District in the Northern Division to the Ahmednagar District in the Central Division as Famine Relief Executive Engineer.

CAPTAIN C. I. FRY, 4th Bombay Rifles, is to act as Cantonment Magistrate at Ahmedabad, in addition to his Military duties, vice Lieutenant E. R. I. Chitty, transferred.

MR. H. CRAWFORD, Third Assistant Collector of Customs, Bombay, is granted privilege leave of absence for three months. Mr. R. P. Jehangir is to act as Third Assistant Collector of Customs, Mr. Fazalullah Lutfullah as Fourth Assistant, and Mr. R. Maidment as Fifth Assistant.

MR. G. MCCORKELL has been permitted to resign Her Majesty's Covenanted Civil Service on the Bombay Establishment.

THE services of Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel G. W. R. Hay, M.D., have been placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India in the Military Department.

THE services of Surgeon-Captain C. Milne, I.M.S., have been replaced at the disposal of the Government of India.

THE services of Surgeon-Lieutenant H. J. Walton, I.M.S., and of Surgeon-Lieutenant H. A. Dickson, I.M.S., have been replaced at the disposal of the Government of Ixdia in the Home Department.

DURING the four weeks ending on June 26th last the principal commodities carried over the B. B. and C. I. Railway line totalled to 113,445 tons as compared with 158,502 tons in the corresponding weeks of last year.

DURING the month of May the imports into the city of Bombay of important exportable produce included the following commodities (in hundred weights): Raw cotton, 849,703; wheat, 180,273; linseed, 145,499; rape and mustard seed, 420,688; till or gingelli, 40,782; poppy, 206,894; earthnuts, 7,353; castor oil seed, 140,346; indigo 518.

DURING the week ending on July 21st, British dollars were transferred from the Mint to the Custom House for export to the value of Rs. 16,39,060, and new four-anna pieces were issued to the value of Rs. 26,000. The demand for these small coins for relief camps continues to be heavy, the Madras Presidency especially taking considerable consignments.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending July 20 was 678, giving a death-rate of 41·57 per annum per thousand as against 33·79 the corresponding period of last year, and 31·25 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 116 died from fevers; 3, measles; 32, cholera; 1, leprosy; 125, phthisis; 45, diseases of the nervous system; 124, affections of the respiratory organs; 33, diarrhœa; 35, dysentery; 21, still-born; 44, old age and debility; 8, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 21; Brahmin, 14; Lingaet, 1; Bhattia, 2; Hindu of other caste, 339; Hindu outcaste, 99; Musalman, 160; Parsee, 16; Jew, 2; Native Christian, 14; European, 9; Negro-African, 1. The total number of births was 221 as against 343 the corresponding period of last year, and 279 the average over the past five years.

THE Rev. J. H. Bernard contributes to the July *Sunday Magazine* an account of a singular individual who lived

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE GREEK FRONTIER QUESTION.

LONDON, JULY 22.

The Sultan of Turkey has issued an Irade sanctioning the Greek frontier settlement in accordance with the demands of the Ambassadors.

The *Times*, in a telegram from Constantinople, states that the Sultan in his Irade accepts the frontier line proposed by the Ambassadors with certain reservations.

The German Embassy will prepare the indemnity proposals.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF GOA.

Colonel Machado, the new Governor-General of Goa, sails for Bombay to-morrow.

POLICE SCANDAL IN HONGKONG.

The *Times* in a telegram from Hongkong, states that a grave police scandal has taken place there, and that one English Inspector has been committed for trial and four suspended, and twenty Chinese detectives banished on charges of bribery.

THE WELBY COMMISSION.

The Welby Commission has been adjourned until November, when the report will be considered.

THE LIVERPOOL CUP.

The following is the result of the race for the Liverpool Cup, run this day :—

Bray Head	1
Clwyd	2
Labrador	3

OBITUARY.

The death is announced of the Right Hon. Anthony John Mundella.

THE MAILS.

SUEZ, JULY 22.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Caledonia, with the outward mails of the 16th July, left here, at 7 a.m. to-day.

MORE ALLEGATIONS OF OUTRAGES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JULY 22.

Some sensation has been created by the publication of a telegram from the Secretary of the India Association, Calcutta, asserting that European officers had attempted outrage on Hindu girls in the Plague Inspection Camp at Khana, near that city.

**. The *Bangobasi* newspaper, published in Chandernagore, in French territory where it manufactures libels with impunity, is responsible for this libel on British officers. Some days since, it published a story to the effect that two Bengali ladies, circus riders, were obliged to descend from a railway carriage at the station of Khana by a young medical officer and a hospital attendant who invited them to accompany them home. On the young ladies refusing to comply with this improper request they were informed that they must be detained at the observation camp, to which they were removed in spite of their protestations. When they were in the camp, the story goes, they were assaulted, and were only saved by the arrival of assistance. The *Bangobasi*, which the British postal authorities decline to circulate, has the monopoly of this absurd story.—ED., *B.G.*

SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE CANTONMENTS BILL PASSED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 22.

In the Legislative Council, to-day, the short Titles Bill and the Cantonment Bill were both unanimously passed. The only speech of importance was that made by the Lieutenant-Governor of Punjab, who while supporting the Cantonment Legislation in the hope that it would introduce a new era and a brighter future into the Army, also found something to say for those who had criticised the powers which were now to be restored to Government. Sanitary considerations made the rules now proposed necessary, but those who had opposed them and had incurred some obloquy and some contempt for doing so had fought for morality and purity, though they had proved mistaken. He for one would not say they were wrong.

The next meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council takes place on the 12th August, two days before which date all suggestions and criticisms on Rules under the newly passed Cantonment Act are to have reached Government.

THE TOCHI VALLEY EXPEDITION.

MULLAH POWINDAH.

To-day's reports reduce the Mullah Powindah's alleged gathering of tribesmen from seven thousand to one thousand. He is still hanging about in the hills to the south, some twenty miles from Sheranni and Datta Khel, and, as the story goes, he has declared that he would attack Datta Khel if Sheranni kots were touched, and preparations are being made to receive him.

The 33rd Punjab Infantry has been retained at Datta Khel, and a Company of Native Infantry has been sent forward to Boys, in case that post should be attacked.

A body of five or six hundred tribesmen were seen disappearing over the hills on their march to Sheranni, and twenty or thirty of them came down to attack a convoy that was returning, but changed their minds when they found it was guarded.

A few shots have been fired into the Sheranni Camp since our troops reached it, but with these exceptions no molestation has been attempted.

A number of fortified kots have already been blown up at Sheranni, and General Corrie-Bird will give out the conditions of peace in a day or two.

THE FAMINE.

REDUCTION IN THE NUMBERS UNDER RELIEF.

A MORE HOPEFUL OUTLOOK.

The numbers under Famine relief this week show a small reduction, but in Madras the figures are still going up rapidly, the total there having now risen to nearly eight hundred thousand; elsewhere the prospects appear to be becoming more bright, especially in the North-West Provinces, where a hundred and fifty thousand people have left the Government relief-works to return to their fields.

Welcome news is just to hand that Cuddapah, Kurnul, and Cuddalore districts of Madras have had an inch of rain each, and that it is still drizzling there. This is a boon of the utmost value to what is now a famine area, and causes great anxiety.

VOLUNTEERS AND THE LEE-METFORD RIFLES.

UNUSUAL CONCESSION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

SIMLA, JULY 22.

With a view to enabling Volunteers to place themselves on an equal footing with the regular troops at Rifle Association meetings, Government have sanctioned their being permitted to purchase Lee-Metford rifles and carbines and ammunition for the same at cost price. The number of Lee-Metfords to be issued in this way, however, is not to exceed two per cent. of the volunteer corps' strength.

MILITARY NOTIFICATIONS AND APPOINTMENTS.

The extra Jubilee appointments sanctioned for British India are to be allotted to the various Commands in proportion to the number of Native officers; each contains. The Bombay Command thus receives two First Class appointments and nine Second Class appointments.

A large supply of Rontgen Ray apparatus is being got out from home by the Government for the use of the Army Medical Officers in India.

Brigade-Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel Hay, Bombay Medical Establishment, is promoted to the rank of Surgeon-Colonel.

Sub-Lieutenant Ramsay, R. I. M., is promoted to the higher paid Grade, vice Stocken, promoted.

Colonel Jeffreys, C.B., A.A.G., Army Head-Quarters, officiates as District Commander, Second Class, Punjab, with the temporary rank of Brigadier-General, vice General Symons, on service. Colonel Craigie, Highland Light Infantry, continues to officiate as A.A.G., at Head-quarters, till Colonel Jeffrey's return.

Major Bairnsfather and Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel Travers are appointed Commandants of the 14th Bengal Lancers and 1st Battalion 2nd Gurkha Rifles, respectively.

Lieutenant-Colonel Walker is permitted to reside out of India, on vacating Command of the 13th Bombay Infantry.

THE POONA TRAGEDY.

MRS. RAND THANKS HER SYMPATHISERS.

POONA, JULY 22.

Mrs. Rand has sent a reply from Surat to the letters forwarded by the Arya Mahila Samaj and other Brahmin ladies in which she expresses gratitude to the members of the Arya Mahila Samaj for their kind sympathy. "It was some consolation to her to feel that Native ladies feel for her in her deep grief at the irreparable loss she has suffered."

FOXHOUNDS MEET.

The Poona and Kirkee Foxhounds met at the Band Gardens, this morning. The weather was good. A jackal was found in the jungle, and gave a fast gallop for a few miles. Miss Salomon was presented with the brush.

GARDEN PARTY AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

Lord and Lady Sandhurst gave a Garden Party, this evening, quite the elite of the Poona Society being present. The guests were received by Lady Sandhurst, assisted by Major Owen and Captain Crawford.

The guests witnessed the finish of the cricket match which was got up for the occasion between Mr. Deas' eleven and the Home team. Mr. Deas' team won the toss and went in first, making 62 runs. Captain Chitty and Shearne made double figures, 20 and 14, respectively. Greig took eight, and Heaton two wickets. The home team made a poor show, securing only 56 runs. Cunningham made double figures.

Mr. Deas' team won by six runs.

After the match the guests indulged in tennis, shooting, and golf, their Excellencies taking part in the games.

The Governor's Band was in attendance. The guests began to leave at seven.

SMALL-POX IN KASHMIR.

LAHORE, JULY 22.

Small-pox is reported to be prevalent in parts of Kashmir. Vaccination recently taken in hand, however, has greatly mitigated the evil.

The Medical Department is taking extra precautions, and a large number of pandits have been recently appointed at Srinagar as vaccinators.

This is a new calling for pandits.

COLONEL ADYE'S ENQUIRY.

SECUNDERABAD, JULY 22.

Colonel Adye's enquiry at Bolarum was closed yesterday, and the proceedings will now be forwarded to the Commander-in-Chief for final action. A long list of witnesses were examined, including General Gerard, Colonel Gilchrist, Brigade-Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel Little, and a civilian from Aurungabad.

Although the proceedings were sworn to secrecy, strange to say some points of the enquiry have furnished material for debate in Military circles.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. S. N. Co.'s. s. s. Peninsular, Captain W. A. Wheler, will sail, to-day, for London, Brindisi, with English mails and the following passengers :—

FOR LONDON.

Attenborough, Master
Annesley, Miss M
Aikman, Hon Mr R S
Barker, Mr J
Bagneli, Miss
Barron, Mr and child
Buckley, Mr J
Burrard, Mr K C H
Beaumont, Capt E
Butler, Capt A
Buckley, Mr R B
Coghill, Capt C G
Clark, Miss F B
Carter, Mr H M
Crawford, Mr F J
Dening, Mr H
Davidson Mr and Mrs C A and 3 children
Dodwell, Mrs and Miss
Dauglish, Capt G N
Dracott, Mr C H
Eicke, Mr F W
Eykbank, Mrs
Ezeckiel, Mr J A
Freeland, Lieut F E
Gwatkin, Mr H N
Hichens, Mr W G W
Graham, Mr J
Gataere, General
Henderson, Surg-Capt L H
Hopwood, Mr H
Hamilton, Surg Major J W O H
Hawkes, Major and Mrs H
Hawkins, Mrs
Jackson, Mr
Johnson, Capt R S
Kivion, Lieut A G
Kenrick, Miss
Mackay, Mr J C and child
McKron, Mr and Mrs G J
Moston, Capt W K
Moir, Mr J T
Middleton, Mr A H
Neill, Capt Jas
Phillips, Miss
Potter, Mr A
Rich, Lieut, Mrs H A and child
Roberts, Surg-Capt and Mrs A E
Reilly, Col B L
Seate, Mr and Mrs E
Sanders Slater, Mr J S
Sturmer, Surg Lieut Col A J
Steen, Mr
Thomas, Mr A N
Tighe, Capt
Tonison, Lieut C P
Wisder, Lieut T F M
Wadia, the Hon Mr Nowrosjee N
Wale, Miss
Wood, Lieut C H
Wieldon, Mr P
Wall, Mr T H
Wolseley-Jenkin, Lieut Col

FOR BRINDISI.

Bruch, Capt W E G
Bayliss, Capt E G
Curtis, General
Evans, Surg Maj J D
Egerton, Mr C F
Gwatkin, Col and Mrs F S
Kennedy, Mrs R M
Ogilvie, Capt W H
Palmer, Mr S
Robertson, Mr H C
Thacker, Mr W
Wright, Mr F N
Walker, Lt Col J W

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE following is a list of passengers per s. s. Shannon expected to arrive in Bombay on Sunday morning :—

Arbuthnot, Mr R
Baker, Mrs E
Bertram, Mr J R
Cornish, Mr F J W
Cracroft, Capt B H
Cogan, Rev H B
Doran, Mr E M
Firth, Mr H J
Gosset, Mr F J
Harding, Mr G
Hardy, Capt W K
House, Mr H F
Jenner, Mr O W
Khan, Mr M H
Laidlaw, Mr J
Lyle, Mr E H
Mulvany, Mr C M
Morlette, Mr P
Powell, Miss
Paterson, Rev J M
Richie, Mr and Mrs
Sarwar, Mr G
Stevens, Mrs and Miss
Short, Lieut W A
Scott, Mr E B
Turner, Mr J M
Turner, Lieut A E
Twiss, Lieut A F
Wisher, Mr F A
Wilson, Mrs

AT Paris the automatic weighing-machines advise you, "Pour bien vous porter, pesez-vous souvent." It seems that the most exalted personages act up to this maxim. Thus, the Queen when weighed at Nice last winter weighed slightly over eleven stone; the Queen of Italy weighs just ten stone; the Queen-Regent of Spain weighs nine and a half stone; the Queen Isabelle turns the scales at thirteen stone, while the Empress of Austria weighs only six and a half stone.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

COLONEL SIR HOWARD MELLISS, Inspector-General of the Imperial Service Troops, returns from his Jubilee visit to England early next month.

THE trial of a second batch of Tallah rioters commenced before Mr. Wheler, Special Magistrate. To questions by the Court all of them declined to answer, the replies being, "dont know anything," "will not give answer." A charge of rioting was framed against them and the case was adjourned.

A CIRCULAR has been issued by the secretary of the newly appointed Calcutta Building Commission to those who may be desirous of furnishing the information asked for and who may be willing to give evidence before the Commission. The next meeting will take place next Saturday and will be open to the public.

AT the adjourned meeting of the Municipal Commissioners of Madras to elect a representative for nomination to the Madras Legislative Council, thirty commissioners were present. The result of the ballot was: 12 votes for Rungiah Naidu, 11 for Theagaraya Chetty, and 7 for Mr. Eardley Norton. As 15 votes were required to make a clear majority, there was a second ballot, one of the members having meanwhile left, with the result that 15 voted for Rungiah Naidu, 13 for Theagaraya Chetty, and 1 for Mr. Eardley Norton. Rungiah Naidu was accordingly declared elected.

THE fact that a large number of the Mussalmans in Calcutta are simply metamorphose Hindus has a more important bearing upon the recent riots than might easily be supposed. As the *Indian Leader* says, "The old yoke of Hinduism is still heavy on the Mohamedan converts, and likely to remain so till the end of time. The leaning of the Hindu masses is towards gorgeous symbolism. Well, the ex-Hindus of Bengal, true to the symboi worship stereotyped into their character, being debarred, by Moslem dogma from making solid symbols of faith, i.e. idols, make hollow symbols of faith, i.e., mosques." This bold and striking generalization may explain much, and among other things, the instinctive sympathy which prevailed during the disturbances between low-class Mahomedans and low-class Hindus.

A MEETING of Hindu and Mahomedan residents of Meerut cantonment, attended by about 500 persons, was held at the premises of Sahibsing Holsera, bankers, Sudder Bazar, to discuss the new draft cantonment rules. The meeting unanimously disapproved rules 2, 10 and 11; holding that rule 2 imposes an undue and unpleasant duty upon house-owners, that it would expose their private life and domestic affairs, interfere with their pardah system, and restrict their freedom of action in matters of medical treatment, and finally that it would engender extortion and corruption—Rule 2, in question, provides that any medical practitioner who becomes cognisant of the existence of any contageous disorder in any dwelling in the cantonment, or in default, the owner or occupier of such dwelling, or in default, the person in charge of the sufferer, shall be bound to give information of the disorder to the cantonment authority.

SIR ANTHONY MACDONNELL has announced that satisfactory rains have fallen all over the North-West Provinces, and that he intends taking active steps to reduce the number of relief-works.

THE first party of the Gilgit relief has arrived in Gilgit. They report the Burzil Pass to be still deep in snow. Some cases of small-pox are reported to have occurred at Bandipur among the troops on their way to Gilgit, but no cases have as yet occurred on the road.

THE latest statistics available show that about three hundred and sixty thousand tons of this year's Burmah rice crop have so far been shipped to India; and it is estimated that upwards of six hundred thousand tons of rice are still available in that Province for export to India in case of need.

THE Madras Railway has submitted for the sanction of the Government of India an estimate amounting to Rs. 15,13,000 to be expended during the current official year in connection with the proposed Calicut-Cannanore Railway, 59 miles in length.

DURING the year 1896-97 the Madras Text Book Committee examined 610 books, as against 601 the previous year; they approved of nearly one-half the books examined, and found the rest unsuitable. There were at the close of the year only 41 books remaining to be examined, the corresponding figure on the 1st April, 1896, being 179. The Director notes with satisfaction that the work of the Committee is kept well in hand.

DURING the last twelve months considerable progress has been made in constructing the Mandalay-Salween Railway from the Myohaung junction to the Kunlon ferry; and a dozen miles of the first section of the line are already completed to the foot of the Zebingyi ghat which bounds the plateau of Maymyo on the west. The ghat section at Zebingyi, when completed, will be an excellent bit of engineering work in the face of many natural obstructions which make no fewer than three reversing stations necessary in a section of about twelve miles. A survey party was at work during the first three months of the year completing the alignment at the Kunlon end of the new railway. This party only succeeded in doing 13 miles of work, leaving about as much again to be done next season. There were many difficulties encountered by the surveyors, besides dense jungles, one of which was that their transport cost an average of over Rs. 20,000 per mile of work done. It is believed that three years hence the line will be almost if not quite ready for opening up to the Chinese frontier.

FOR many years past, says the *Pioneer*, the question has now and again cropped up of removing the three Gurkha regiments in Assam (the 42nd, 43rd, and 44th Gurkha Rifles) to another part of India where their usefulness, in a military sense, would be far greater than in their present location. We have frequently advocated their transfer to cantonments in the Himalayas, so that they might be available for general service, instead of being tied by the leg in Assam. Before the annexation of Upper Burma and the pacification of the Lushai country good reasons could be shown for keeping the three battalions local in character; but since the old frontier of Assam on the east was freed from any danger of raids by savage tribesmen, the necessity for the old arrangement has passed away. The Lushais and Nagas are now controlled by military police battalions, and as operations against them can be carried on from the Burma side as well as from Assam, the position no longer resembles that which existed before 1885. The regular garrison of Assam as now constituted consists of the three battalions mentioned and one regiment of Bengal infantry; while in the Assam Valley and Surma Valley Light Horse are embodied some 700 Volunteers, drawn from the planters, men who know the country and could do excellent service on occasions. Shillong also has its Volunteer Rifles, but these only number about 60 men. The strength of the whole garrison may be put at 4,400, including the Volunteers, and this must certainly be held to be excessive for the needs of the Province. Whenever this question of withdrawing the Gurkha regiments from Assam has come under discussion, the objection has been raised that their transfer to Upper India would be a most costly business. The opportunity now offers for the change being made economically. The recent earthquake has completely destroyed the lines at Shillong, and their re-construction will be a costly matter. At Kohima the barracks are suitable for half-a-battalion only; at Manipur permanent lines do not exist, though we believe a large sum has been sanctioned for their construction.

THE French army is in a state of great excitement. A battle is raging between the moustache and the form of beard known as the "Imperial." Two chief inspectors have decided that the latter, which was famous some thirty years ago, when Napoleon III. was still in his glory, is to be worn in the army. The young lieutenants of the cavalry, however, refuse to part with their cherished moustache, and this affair of state is now to be brought before the Minister of War for a decision. We wish the gentleman well in his arduous task. Meanwhile, all the nursemaids are on the side of the moustaches.

THE annual report of the Simla Municipality shows in a remarkable way the steady expansion of the summer capital. The town in 1871 had only the paltry income of Rs. 36,800, whereas now it has nearly ten times that sum at its disposal each year, and the expenditure is well within the receipts. It has liabalities in the shape of loans amounting to between 8 and 9 lakhs of rupees, of which a debenture loan of 1½ lakhs raised in the open market carries the high interest of 6 per cent., but this is being paid off by instalments, and next year it will be reduced to half-a-lakh. The bulk of the money borrowed was provided by Government at 4 per cent. and was spent on water-works, sewage works, and the Town Hall. The repayment of the principal is spread over 30 years. The Municipality, in point of fact, pays altogether about Rs. 40,000 annually in the shape of interest and Rs. 29,000 in actual reduction of its debt. There seems to be no difficulty in meeting this charge of Rs. 69,000 which, of course, becomes smaller each year as the repayments are made. The principal sources of income are the taxes on houses and lands which yield about Rs. 1,15,000 and are expanding with the growth of the station, and Octroi which gives Rs. 87,000. The taxation per head of the population is Rs. 9-7, but as no water-rate is demanded this figure must be considered a very low one. Octroi comes to nearly Rs. 4 per head and a reduction is contemplated, as the Municipality is in a flourishing position financially with its cash balance of Rs. 61,000.

THE public health of Simla is always an important consideration with the Municipality, for the prevalence of epidemic disease would make the station unpopular and the number of summer visitors would rapidly decline. Hence the greatest attention is paid to sanitation, and at the present time an extension of the water-works is being carried out so that a larger supply of water may be ensured. This will prevent any danger of a water famine even in the driest seasons and will meet the requirements of a larger population than at present is found in the station. As the Railway from Kalka will be finished within the next three years, it is probable that by 1900 the number of European and native residents in summer months will have risen to 30,000; and as the bounds within which they will be gathered must always be very limited, it is most necessary to have an abundance of pure water. In 1896 Simla was healthy: no unusual sickness prevailed, and the fever rate was normal. There was a considerable falling off in enteric cases, only 14 being treated, and of these 6 were in a boarding-house attached to Bishop Cotton's School. Smal-pox broke out and 51 cases occurred with 8 deaths. The disease was imported by a man from Hurdwar, just as measles were imported from Allahabad. The strictest watch is kept for the appearance of epidemic disease in any shape, and residents may be assured that every care is taken to keep the station healthy.

MRS. PERCY FRANKLAND in a sketch of Louis Pasteur in the current number of *Good Words* quotes the following description of the scientist as he appeared a short time before his death: "Weary, traversed with deep lines, his face and beard both white, his hair still thick and nearly always covered with a black cap, the grand forehead wrinkled, seamed with the scars of genius, the mouth slightly drawn by paralysis but full of kindness, as expressive in pity for the sufferings of others as different to personal pain, and above all the living thought which still flashes from the eyes beneath the deep shadow of the brow—this is Pasteur. Pasteur, we learn, was devoted to children, and he had a singularly happy home life. When he had completed a discovery, the first thing he did was to carry the news to his wife and children.

MOST of the references which have been made to the death of Miss Alice Lingard have curiously omitted all mention of her appearance in "Called Back." It was in this somewhat sensational drama that she really made her name on the English stage, though in America and Australia she had enjoyed a high reputation before taking seriously to the drama in this country. Miss Lingard was the original Mary Melrose in Australia, when her husband, Mr. Horace Lingard, introduced "Our Boys" to the Colonials, himself playing the old butterman, but it was in parts of heavier calibre that she appeared to best advantage. One of her favourite parts was Camille, in a version by that name of Dumas' "La Dame aux Camelias," and latterly she was seen to advantage in one or two Drury Lane and Adelphi dramas. Her greatest popular success, however, was achieved in "Called Back."

THERE seems to be some room for reform in the system of election at present in vogue at some at the West End clubs. An influential correspondent tells us his experience. He had been down for election to an old-established club for more than eight years. Judging from the list of candidates, he did not consider it likely that his name would come on for two years. To his astonishment, on his return from abroad he heard from the secretary that his name was first for election. He had no time to take any effective steps in the matter; his proposer was unable to come up to town to assist him; and though he asked the secretary before the election to withdraw his name, this was refused, and he was blackballed. The correspondent naturally thinks it hard under these circumstances that he should have the slur of non-election cast upon him owing to what may have been mistaken action on the part of some one who had never seen or heard of him, and adds:—If there had been anything against me, surely it was not kindly to allow me, after being down eight years, to come on at all. Fortunately there could be nothing against me to disqualify me from election. The circumstances are mentioned by the correspondent not on his own account, but because if it is at all a typical case "the system entails hardships and casts a slur on men's characters quite needlessly."

A GREAT demonstration organised by retired general officers took place lately at Brussels in favour of the abolition of the system of military substitutes and the reorganisation of the Army. A procession composed of veterans' and other societies retired officers, several deputies, communal and provincial councillors, &c., paraded the principal streets of the city, perfect order being maintained throughout. Subsequently, some retired general officers were sent as delegates to the Palace to lay before the King a petition embodying the objects of the demonstration. After receiving the petition and listening to a speech of General Brialmont, who was among the delegates, the King said in reply:—"You know the particular consideration which I bear towards the present and former chiefs of the Army, whose talents and entire existence have been devoted to the service of the country. I should like to strengthen the bonds of affection which unite us. As to the question concerning which you have just addressed me you are preaching to a convert. I am too solicitous for the security and eventual defence of my country not to desire that the principle of personal service should be the base of its military system. A nation can no more dispense with a solid organisation of her defences, if she does not wish to be at the mercy and hazard of events, than it can isolate itself from the rest of the world. As far as we ourselves are more particularly concerned, who have national and international duties, and who are placed in the immediate neighbourhood of centres of government which exercise a preponderant influence on the destinies of Europe, our military institutions should, the necessary proportions being maintained, be modelled on those of the nations by which we are surrounded.

PAPER bottles for carrying wine have now been invented. The steamship companies have long been wishing for this, as the biggest item of incidental loss on ocean traffic is that of breakages in the wine, liquor, and beer rooms. The bottles are made of specially prepared paper, manufactured in France. After being steeped in a concoction, the secret of the inventor, they are hardened by being baked in gas ovens. The hardening process has to be carefully carried out, or the bottle are liable to absorb the wine. The bottles can be used in any rough manner without injury to the contents. In ocean liners the rolling or pitching of the ship will not cause any breakages. In the event of a waggon being overturned in transit, or a case of bottle being upset, no damage would be done. Besides being practically unbreakable, the bottles are said to add to the flavour of the wine.

MR. GILMOUR McCORKELL.

AFTER a useful public career extending over a quarter-of-a-century, Mr. Gilmour McCorkell has been permitted to retire from the Civil Service, which he joined in July 1872. After learning the routine business in the Collector and Magistrate's office at Belgaum and Dharwar for about a year, Mr. McCorkell was in November 1873 appointed to officiate as Educational Inspector in the Southern Division. In the following year he worked as Assistant Collector and Magistrate at Belgaum, in which district he also held charge of the office of Superintendent of Police for a short time in 1876 and again in March 1881. After a long furlough to Europe, Mr. McCorkell was appointed Assistant Collector and Magistrate at Bijapur in December 1882; and in April of the following year, officiated as Assistant Judge and Sessions Judge at Ratnagiri. He held charge of the current duties of the District Judge at Ratnagiri, in addition to his own, for a short period in June 1884. In November 1885, he was promoted to officiate as Judge and Sessions Judge at Ratnagiri and afterwards at Kanara, Khandesh, and Hyderabad. While employed in Sind, he held charge of the office of District Judge, Shikarpur, in addition to his own duties, from June to August 1887 and again for a few days in February 1888. Mr. McCorkell passed the latter period of his service principally at Ahmedabad, where he officiated as Judge and Joint Judge and Sessions Judge. In June 1894, while he was on furlough, the post of 2nd grade Judge and Sessions Judge, Ahmedabad, was conferred upon him. The last few years of Mr. McCorkell's service have been pleasantly spent by him in the Ahmedabad District, where he enjoys the esteem and goodwill of a large circle of friends.

PERSONATING A POLICEMAN.

AN EXTRAORDINARY STORY.

AT the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, an extraordinary case involving cheating by personation and sorcery was brought on before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, by Inspector Framji Bhicaji, of the Criminal Investigation Department, who charged Ismail Chand, a Mahomedan, with personating himself as a public servant by pretending that he was police constable and thereby extorting moneys from Ebrahim Abdoola, a boiler-maker, residing at Oomercarry. Two other men, named Keshew Babaji and Vithoo Gainoo, were charged with aiding and abetting the first accused in the commission of the offence.

From inquiries made by the police and the evidence recorded by the magistrate, it appears that the third accused has known the complainant and his family for some time past and used to visit them at their house, which is next to that of Inspector Mirza Mahomed, of the Bombay Police at Oomersarry. As the complainant's wife and child were ill in the beginning of the month of June last, No. 3 suggested to cure them by magic, and asked complainant whether he could bring a magician for that purpose. Complainant and his wife having agreed to this, No. 3 brought the second accused, who after performing some magic ceremony told them that they were possessed with a devil, which he could expel. He took Rs. 6-4 for purchasing the necessary things to perform magic and then left. Next night he again went to the complainant's house in company of No. 2 and two others. This time he told complainant and his family to go up in the loft, while he dug up an idol. After doing so, he called them down and told them that the idol must be buried in the sea, and there the devil would depart. Upon this the complainant, accused Nos. 2 and 3, and two others proceeded to the Mazagon Bunder. On their arrival at the seashore, No. 2 commenced performing puja, muttering some words; but scarcely they had been there for many minutes, when, it seems, according to the pre-arranged plan, No. 1 came up in the guise of a police jamedar, and told them that he was the Sirdar Sahib's jamedar and that he would arrest them as they had been practising sorcery to kill somebody. The second and the third accused began to beseech and implore the "Jamedar" to let them go. The "jamedar" was, however, implacable, and the second and the third accused thereupon persuaded the complainant to give the jamedar something and to settle the matter. Complainant consented to do so and inquired what amount of money the "jamedar" would require. The "jamedar" demanded Rs. 500 at first, but complainant finally agreed to pay him Rs. 200. Complainant then went home and told his wife what had occurred. The wife gave him some of her ornaments, which he took, and they all then proceeded to a Marwari's shop at Bhendy Bazaar Road, where complainant pledged the ornaments and raised Rs. 175, which he then gave to No. 1, the "Jamedar." On the following day complainant opened the cloth in which No. 2 had tied up the idol dug out by him, and found that the idol was only a tea-kettle. After a lapse of about fifteen days No. 2 again went to the complainant, and told him that the kettle should be buried, and that the ceremony should be completed or they would all die. This time they elected Jacob's Circle as the spot for the performance of the magic ceremony. The same night the complainant, his wife, and the second accused went to the Jacob's Circle. No. 2 marked out a circle and told the woman to keep a watch and not allow anyone to come within the circle, for he alleged that if anyone did come within that area while the incantation was going on, he would die. Just then a lame man came up, and asked the woman whether he could pass by that way. The woman replied that it was a thoroughfare, but he could not pass by that way then. The man persisted in passing across the circle, and while doing so, he pretended to have been suddenly taken ill and fell down as if dead. No. 2 then told complainant and his wife to runaway, as the man was dead. However, before they could leave the spot a man dressed in the costume of a police sepoy, came up and arrested them, alleging that they had murdered the man, who was lying in the circle. The "sepoy" took them to a black man, who was dressed as a European constable of the Police Force. This latter "officer" told them that unless they would pay him Rs. 100, he would charge them with murder. The complainant again went home took the remaining portion of his wife's ornaments, and proceeded to the Marwaree's shop at Bhendy Bazaar, where he pledged the ornaments and raised Rs. 100, which he gave to the sepoy. About ten days after complainant saw No. 1, whom he had taken for a police jamedar. He then discovered the whole fraud, and went and informed the Sirdar, who deputed Inspector Framji Bhicaji to investigate the matter. No. 3, being known to the complainant, was first arrested, and on his statement Nos. 1 and 2 were apprehended. The magistrate, after recording the evidence, adjourned the case, and ordered the accused to be liberated on bail.

THE FAMINE.

DAMAUN.

AT noon on Tuesday Mr. Inspector Shepherd paid a visit to Sett Sorabjee Manockji Damanwalla and informed him that two missionary ladies had come to Lower Damaun with a desire to alleviate the distress prevailing here owing to the scarcity of food and they sought information to enable them to take action. Sett Sorabjee at once went with Mr. Shepherd to the British Travellers bungalow where the ladies had put up and was duly introduced to Miss Ryan and Mrs. Luckey of the American Mission. The ladies made exhaustive enquiries of Sett Sorabji as to the distress prevailing in Lower Damaun, and it was shown that owing to various causes distress was no doubt prevailing in Lower Damaun, and that though it was impossible to separate from the heavy mortality which had occurred here, those who died of plague and those who died from scarcity of food, some deaths could be attributed to the latter cause; that the relief granted here was the "spasmodic" and indiscriminate distribution of paddy by Government, the feeling of poor by the Sett which has been going on uninterruptedly for the last five months and the opening of a cheap grain shop under the management of Mr. Raghunath Moorar. At 4 p.m., the ladies called at the Sett's residence, and accompanied by him and Mr. Shepherd proceeded to his Wadi, the ladies on the way stopping at the cheap grain shop and examining the different kinds of rice and paddy being sold to a crowd of people and inquirin the differenc prices charged. From Sett's Wadi the whole company went round the Machiwada and inspected two lanes and on their return to the Wadi the daily recipients of the Sett's bhichri were exhibited before the missionary ladies. These were mostly naked or semi-naked, emaciated children, miserable specimens of humanity. On the ladies being informed that some of them were orphans and friendless, they at once offered to take them in their charge and feed them. After they had inspected the extensive garden and admired certain rare flowers, the ladies and Mr. Shepherd were presented by Sett Sorabji with handsome bouquets of fragrant flowers. The ladies tendered their thanks to him for the hospitality they had received at his hands and for the information he had supplied them and left at 6 p.m. to catch the train for Bulsar, where they have their temporary quarters at present, affording relief to the poor of Bulsar and adjacent villages. During their conversation it transpired that in connection with the American Mission they intended to open here a shop where grain would be sold to the poor very cheap.

THE Government of Madras has sanctioned an estimate of Rs. 20,000 for excavating the Virapuram-Vanganur Irrigation Channel, in Anantapur District, as a famine-relief work.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m. yesterday give the following results :—

WARD		Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A	Upper Colaba			4
	Mid. & Lower Colaba			
	Fort, Southern			
	Fort, Northern			
	Esplanade			
B	Mandvie			26
	Chukla			
	Oomarkhari			
	Dongri			
C	Market			16
	Dhobi Talao			
	Fanaswady			
	Bhuleshwar			
	Khara Talao			
	Kambharwada			
D	Khetwady	1*	1	5
	Girgaum			
	Chowpatty			
	Walkeshwar			
	Mahalakshmi			
E	Mazagon	1		32
	Tarwady	1		
	Second Nagpada			
	Kamatipura			
	Tardeo			
	Byculla			
	First Nagpada			
F	Parel			10
	Sewri			
	Sion			
G	Mahim			5
	Worli			
	Non-Resid. and Unknown			5
	HOSPITALS. Arthur Road	2†		
	Total.....	5	1	103
	Total to date...	12,662	10,709	

* From Koregaum in Satara.
† From Bhaindar Station.

CHOLERA.

During the twenty-four hours ending 6 o'clock yesterday morning, there were seven attacks from cholera and thirteen deaths due to the same disease.

HOUSE-TO-HOUSE VISITATION.

A house-to-house visitation was carried on yesterday morning in No. 8 District by the District Medical Officer, Surgeon-Captain Taylor. The staff was divided into five search parties, which were respectively headed by Surgeon-Captain Taylor, Mr. Acworth, J. P., Mr. McDonald, J. P., Mr. Samuel Issaji, J. P., and Dr. Doodhelker. Each party consisted of a sub-divisional medical officer, a sub-inspector, two police peons, and a disinfecting staff. Dr. Miss Brennan was also present and assisted the search parties. The parties started from the Ripon Road office at 7 o'clock in the morning and carried on the inspection for about an hour and a-half in Madanpoora and Agripada districts, when heavy showers of rain compelled them to discontinue the inspection. As a result of the visitation, two persons were found ill, but as they were not suffering from plague they were not removed to the hospitals. Four dead bodies were found. In two cases the deaths were due to old age and general debility, in the third case it was due to dysentery, and the fourth to cholera. All the houses in which these deaths took place were disinfected.

A case of choleric diarrhœa was discovered by Dr. K. B. Shroff, on Wednesday morning, in the compound of the Walkeshwar temple, the patient being a Brahmin mendicant, who was removed to the Arthur Road Hospital.

From the reports submitted by the District Medical officers, it appears that three justices inspected 77 houses in No. 3 District, and discovered two patients, one of whom was found suffering from fever in house No. 1 at Kolivada, and removed to the Arthur Road Hospital, the other having died from cholera in house No. 61, Nowroji Hill. In District No. 8, one justice visited seven houses and detected one case. Sub-Medical officers of No. 9 District inspected 133 houses, and discovered five people ill, none of them being plague cases.

THE COMMITTEE'S OPERATIONS.

PENAL CLAUSES.

The following notifications of the General Department were issued last evening :—

No. 3999—2777-P.—Under Act III. of 1897, his Excellency the Governor-in-Council is pleased to substitute the following rule for Rule 32 of the Rules published in Notification No. 1728—1301-P. of the 29th March 1897 :—

32.—Whoever shall disobey any resgulation prescribed by Government in these rules or obstruct any measure which has been taken by Government, or which the District Magistrate or Plague Authority has been required or empowered to take under these rules, shall be liable to be prosecuted under Section 188, Indian Penal Code.

No. 4000—2778-P.—Under Act III. of 1897, his Excellency the Governor-in-Council is pleased to substitute the following rule for Rule 22 of the Rules published in Notification No. 1750-A—1221-A.P. of the 30th March 1897.

22.—Whoever shall disobey any regulation prescribed by Government in these rules or obstruct any measure which has been taken by Government, or which the Committee has been required or empowered to take under these rules, shall be liable to be prosecuted under Section 188, Indian Penal Code.

HOSPITAL RETURNS.

The following are the hospital returns :—

Parsee Fever Hospital	7
Jooial Hospital	2
Jain Hospital	2

There are at present 23 persons under observation in the pilgrim shed at Mallet Bunder.

DAMAUN NOTES.

But for the death of a Parsee lady of 90 years whose course was run and her end to be looked for, Tuesday would have been the third day since the outbreak showing no death at all. It was, however, the 8th day of the clean plague mortality bill, the lady having died of old age. It appears that in consequence of several complaints made

PRESENTATION TO GENERAL GATACRE FROM THE BORAH COMMUNITY.

Over a thousand Borahs including all the principal members of the Community, assembled at the Adamji Peerbhoy Tent Factory, Babula Tank Road, yesterday, to present an address acknowledging the invaluable aid rendered to the city and the community during the most critical period of the plague in Bombay. Mulla Sayedna Mahomed Burhanudin High Priest of the Borahs presided on the occasion, and among those present were Bhaisaheb Husein Mulla Jakeudin, Bhaisaheb Abdulla Saheb Hakimudin, Messrs. Fazullabhi Hebtullabhoy, Dawoodbhoy Ebrahim Isufalli, Abdulla Vehimfwalla Adamji Peerbhoy, Mahomedalli Adamji Peerbhoy, Abdulali Adamji Peerbhoy, Karimbhoy Adamji Peerbhoy, and Hussenali Abdulali.

General Gatacre, accompanied by Major Cahusac, arrived at 4 p.m. and was received at the entrance by the High Priest and Mr. Adamji Peerbhoy. The General was then conducted to the upper appartment of the building, which was changed into a Durbar Hall by artistic decoration. Mr. Mahomedally Adamji introduced the leading members of the Community to the General; after which Mr. Abdulali A. Peerbhoy read the following address:—

Brigadier General William Forbes Gatacre, Commander of the Bath, Distinguished Service Order.

This monster representative meeting of the numerous and influential Borah Mohamedan Community has been convened at their request, by Syedna Mohamed Burhanuddin, their High Priest, for the purpose of wishing you God Speed on your approaching departure from these shores to take up a high and important Military Command in England. The sentiments expressed in the numerous speeches and addresses which have been within the last few days made in your honour and presented to you have little to be added to, so to avoid needless repetition allow us to assure you that those sentiments are fully endorsed by all the members of our Community, who sincerely feel that your eminent services to this city during a most critical period, as Chairman of the Plague Committee cannot be too highly extolled, and who also acknowledge the invaluable aid rendered to you by your colleagues on that Committee and their officers. Further, your uniform urbanity and kindness of heart have been and are the theme of universal admiration. In conclusion, the good wishes and blessings of our community will follow you wherever you may go and their prayers will ever be for the long life, prosperity, and happiness of yourself and the Honourable Mrs. Gatacre.

The High Priest handed over the address, which was placed in a handsome silver casket, to the General.

General Gatacre, in reply, said that he had great pleasure in having the address presented to him at the hand of the High Priest. He also thanked Mr. Adamji Peerbhoy for getting together that assembly. The General's acquaintance with the High Priest was short but he hoped that during the long time that the Mulla Saheb might rule over them he (the General) would have more opportunities to meet him in future. They all knew that welfare and uprightness of a community depended upon their spiritual adviser, and in this particular case he felt sure that they all knew that the gentleman who represented them in that respect was the best man they could produce anywhere. (Hear, hear.) They all respected clergymen in whatever country they found them and in whatever class they might be, and he trusted that their present high priest would compare favourably with that of any community in the world. Adamji Peerbhoy, the General added, they had a man with whom it was a pleasure to be acquainted. Father of the community,—if so he might term him. He was a man who was known for his charity throughout the length and breadth of the country. He was not only known for his large wealth, but also for his tact and skill in trade. He owned a large leather factory, which was also of importance and interest to this Presidency alone, but also to the whole country. When other Presidencies had not been able to cope with the demand during emergency Mr. Adamaji Peerbhoy could supply it in one month though others would take over six months for the same. This fact was proved at the time of the last Afghan war when a certain number of carts were required. The Bengal Presidency was unable to supply the want, but Bombay could do it in one quarter of the time given. It was a great pleasure to him to see them all that evening. When he would return to India in future he hoped to find them all happy and also to have the pleasure of seeing his reverend friend (the Mulla Saheb) again. (Applause.)

The Mulla Saheb placed a huge floral garland round the General's neck, and presenting him with a beautiful bouquet, blessed him and wished him God-speed.

The General thanked him for all this honor, observing that since he was baptized this was the first occasion on which a floral garland was placed round his neck by a high priest. (Laughter and hear, hear.)

The guests were then taken to the adjoining room for refreshments, and the interesting proceedings terminated with three cheers for the General.

RESENTATION TO HON. MR. WADIA.

A short address was presented to the Hon. Mr. N. N. Wadia, C. I. E., Chairman of the board of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, who proceeds to Europe for a short time bythe mail steamer, to-day, on behalf of the Institute's staff and students, last evening, at the Institute Library. Principal Hugh Monie presided, and opened the proceedings by thanking Mr. Wadia for sparing a part of his valuable time on the eve of his departure. He then called upon Professor James Dunlop to read the address.

Mr. J. Dunlop said that Mr. Wadia's name would not be forgotten as long as the Institute remained, and if anyone wished to see his monument, he might look around. The Institute was his monument. (Applause.) He then read the following address:—

To the Hon'ble Nowrosjee N. Wadia, C.I.E., A.M.I. C.E., M.I.M.E., F.S.A.

Honoured Sir,—We, the Principal, Masters, Office Staff, and Students of this Institute, beg to tender you our sincre wishes for a pleasant and safe sojourn to England and back, and to express the hope that on your return to India we shall find you with renewed strength, still able and willing to make your great influence and deep interest felt as Honorary Secretary to the Board of this Institute.

Addresses, as a general rule, are lengthy and flattering, but in the present instance the signatories of this address deem it better to adopt a different course, for, with you, you carry all the best wishes which could be expressed on paper.

It is therefore, with more than pleasure that we hand you this address, and ask you to accept it and the casket to which it is attached, as a token.

The chairman put the address which was most artistically arranged with taste, in a silver casket, and formally handed it over to Mr. Wadia.

In reply, the Hon. Mr. Wadia said that until the previous evening when he received a letter fromPrincipal Monie he little expected he had a chance to see them again before his departure. He felt so overjoyed at the time that he could not express the feelings which actuated him to receive the great kindness that was shown to him that evening. It was matter of great satisfaction to him that what he expected nine years ago to introduce into the country had at last been done, and the hopes and anticipations of that time were now beginning to bear fruit. He admitted that still they were only at the beginning of the course in promoting this important branch of education in India. He was always confident that that class of education brought about greater good than classical education as he submitted that the education required in India was that which could develope various arts and technical profession in the country. Nine years' progress showed that the hopes for the technical education were being realized. Professor Dunlop alluded to his work in connection with the Institute, but he admitted that it was a labour of love, to him it was a cherished object since when it grew as young as the students themselves. When he returned from England after completing his course of technical education, he brought with him the notion that if he was spared and that if he got an opportunity and enough energy and assistance he would introduce into his country that education which he by personal experience found so beneficial. That desire he was glad to find had at last been gratified, and that evening it gave him extreme pleasure to meet them as students of the Technical Institute. (Applause.) He was so overwhelmed with joyous feelings that he could not address them in proper and suitable terms, and therefore he would conclude his remarks by thanking them. He hoped to see on his return that the friendship and regard which had been professors and the students grew still more, and the Professors would regard the students as their children and the latter would look upon the teachers as their next parents. (Applause.) He begged to add that he was asked to prize this address by Professor Dunlop. He might say that he had received one like that before, and both these would be prized, passing to his children after him and then to theirs. (Applause.)

Principal Monie then gave an account as to how the idea of founding a Technical College in Bombay originated with Mr. Wadia in1885, first and how he induced Lord Reay to take it up. Enumerating the invaluable services and assistance rendered by Mr. Wadia to the Institute, he thanked him for his unflagging zeal for the interest of the Institute, and wished him God-speed and bon-voyage on behalf of the students and the staff. (Applause).

Garlands were placed round the neck of Mr. Wadia and the Chairman by the students, after which a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Monie, on the motion of Dr. H. K. Tavaria, and the proceedings terminated.

FEMALE EDUCATION IN BARODA.

A correspondent writes:—On several occasions there have been lectures in Baroda, but now for the first occasion a number of meetings are being held solely for women and for educational purposes, the meetings being conducted by ladies. These meetings have been organized under the auspices of the Educational Department. His Highness the Maharaja Saheb in 1892 appointed an EducationCommission for the purpose of making suggestions and recommendationsfor the improvement and development of education in Baroda. Khan Bahadur Jamshedjee Ardeshir Dalal, M.A., LL.B., the present Vidyadhikari or Minister of Education, was president of theCommission, the other members being Rao Bahadur Govindbhai Hathibhai Desai, B.A., LL.B., Mr. Harrai Desai of Gandevi, Mr. Bhau Master, and Mr. Chhaganlal Thakordas Modi, B.A., then Assistant Director of Vernacular Instruction, but at present Educational Inspector of the Baroda District. This Commission made a number of recommendations in connection with the development and encouragement of female education. Among one of these was the holding of "Stri Samajas" gatherings of ladies where different ladies might deliver lectures or read papers, and the giving of special prizes for each such lecture or paper by Government. This recommendation having been approved of by H. H.'s Government, such meetings were held in Patan and Naosari last years. But this is the first occasion of having such meetings in Baroda under the auspices of the Department. The meetings are being held at 4 p.m. in the spacious hall of the beautiful building for the Female Training College on the Sur Sagar Tank. The first meeting augured as to what the future meetings would be. A large number of the ladies, Dakhanes, Gujaratis, and Parsis, was present in the hall before the time of the meeting, and many more followed them, so much so that they flocked in even at the close of the meeting. The hall and the gallery in it were completely occupied and there was hardly standing room left. The audience consisted of some four hundred ladies, some of them being strictly zenana ladies. There were wives and daughters of officers, sardars, clerks, private gentlemen, and merchants, belonging to different communities. As was arranged previously, Dr. Gurubai Karmarkar, the lady doctor attached to the Jumnabai Hospital, took the chair. She opened the proceedings by explaining to the ladies assembled there the object of holding such meetings and what the advantages of such gatherings were. Mrs. Kashibai Herlekar, Head Mistress of the Marathi School No. 1, then read the first paper in Marathi, her subject being whom to call a true wife. She is an educated lady and has passed the U. S. Final Examination, and did full justice to the subject assigned to her. The second paper was in Gujarati, by Mrs. Manekbai Jehangirsha on the "Health of Women and how to preserve it." This paper was also ably prepared by her. Dr. G. Karmarkar expressed her gratification at seeing such a large audience of ladies for the first time, and congratulated the two ladies on their exertions in the direction of giving the benefit of their learning to the members of their own sex.

The second meeting for this series was held on Saturday last. The audience was as large as on the first occasion. There were also present on this day wives of Mahomedan officers, and Miss Mary Sorabji, who took charge of the post of Lady Superintendent of the Female Training College, the same morning. There were two papers read, one in Marathi and one in Gujarati, the subjects being "Health of Women and how to preserve it" and "Home education" respectively. The former was prepared by Mrs. Sagunabai Dev, Lady Superintendent of the Marathi Zenana Class No. I, and the latter by Mrs. Narmada Vasantram, Head Mistress of the Gujarati Girls' School No. III. These papers were found to be as useful and interesting as those of the first day. In this second day's meeting the ladies were invited to express their views if they liked, which one did at once responded to by the daughter of Rao Bahadur Ambalal Sakerlal Desai, Chief Justice; the daughter of R. B. Hargovindas Dwarkadas, Mrs. Abbas Tyabji, and Mrs. Shumsudin Suleman. They all felt greatly delighted at seeing the large audience and at hearing the papers read in the meeting and thanked the ladies present to attend such gatherings in future.

The third day of the meeting was Monday, the 19th instant. Although it was quite a rainy day, and it was actually raining at the time the meeting was to commence its work, the audience was equally large. Many of the ladies who had to come walking all the way from their homes appeared to think it worth their while to go. The papers were, as usual in Gujarati and one in Marathi. The former by Mrs. Suraj Jestaram, Head Mistress of the Peitad Girls' Schools, was on "Whom to call a True Wife." At the close of the paper, Miss Mary Sorabji, being requested by the president, said that she was very much delighted at seeing the gathering that day, as she had never seen the like of it anywhere in Bombay, Poona, &c. The subject of the paper was very fine, and though it was very easy to say, it was very difficult to act according to the advice given therein; however by the grace of God, man would be able to perform anything in the direction of good. She added that the progress of a nation depended on the progress and intellectual development of its women, for which reason it was quite essential to educate them. If the mothers be educated, their children as well as their country would be greatly improved. Mothers only could look to the moral and general teaching of their children. Miss Sorabji further dilated on the advantages of frequent gatherings of this nature. Rao Bahadur Ambalal's daughter and Mrs. Abbas supported the views expressed by Miss Sorabji. The second paper on this day was read by Tilbai Pandit, a lady educated in the Sarda Sadan of Poona. The subject of her paper was "Home Education," and it was very well written. At the close of this paper, Dr. G. Karmarkar said that the widows of this country were very often in want of work that was both useful and paying. It was therefore desirable, she said, that such widows should be educated and employed as school mistresses or in similar occupations. They should also be taught such useful subjects as sewing, knitting, embroidery work, &c. She also showed the necessity of such meetings where women of different communities would get opportunities of mixing together and interchanging their ideas. A Dakshanee widow, who was in the audience, then got up and impressed upon the hearers the truth of what the president suggested about teaching useful subjects to widows.

The next day of meeting is Thursday. The fifth and sixth sittings will be held on Saturday, the 24th, and Wednesday, the 28th instant. The subjects for these three days are:—Thursday, 22nd instant—"Organization of the Household among the Hindus and reforms to be introduced therein" in Marathi and Gujarati, and "Hygiene and Physiology" by Dr. G. Karmarkar in Marathi; Saturday—"Necessity of Female Education" in Marathi and Gujarati; Wednesday, the 28th instant—"Medicine and Health" in Gujarati, and "Anatomy" by Dr. G. Karmarkar in Marathi. This will close the series for the season.

From what has been seen during these three sittings, everyone appears to have been fully satisfied at the organization of such meetings, and hope they will be frequently held. With ample accommodation and proper arrangement, it would not be difficult to collect a thousand ladies for such lectures.

Mr. Chhaganlal Thakordas Modi, the Educational Inspecor, has taken great trouble in arranging for and organizing such meetings, and for the selection and distribution of papers to be read; ably and heartily assisted, as he was by Mrs. Sagunabai, Mrs. Kashibai, Miss Dinbai, and Mr. Gaorishanshankar Prathashankar, Head Master of the Female Training College, as members of the working committee. Mr. Modi deserves great credit and thanks for the zeal and interest he has shown in this, altogether new direction, and for the able way in which he has managed to carry out the orders and noble intentions of H. H. the Maharaja Saheb. Khan Bahadur Jamshedji Dalal, the able Minister of Education, under whose regime these fresh successes are achieved, may well be congratulated on possessing such able and zealous assistants.

PLAGUE AND THE SLAUGHTER-HOUSE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The epidemic in Bombay proved to be a severe testto the working capacities of the Municipal Executive Staff. Many of them discharged their arduous duties very satisfactorilly to their credit, and have received due recognition. By way of business and trade I am connected with the Slaughter-House at Bara Imam, Bunding Bara Lines. I had many occassions to observe the panic of the butchers and other servants. The butchers are in general a very stubborn lot to deal with. Then they had become very fractious. They would not attend to their work. The van-drivers and other petty Municipal servants were on the point of leaving their duty by an open revolt. It was really a crying task to the Assistant Superintendents, and the Cattle Inspector to keep these men in their lines. The attendance of the Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Du Boulay, was called to. He, without any delay or hesitation, was on the spot, to put things right. The Deputy Commissioner spoke very fluently in Marathi to the drivers. He told them that he would increase their pay the following month, and allow them grain compensation also. The want of conveyance at such a time was very badly felt, and had the drivers refused to go on the vans, a terrible calamity would have befallen; the Bombay marts would have been without supply of meat. But I think that the Deputy Commissioner had already made previous arrangements to substitute them. Despite all this and similar other troubles, the Retired Farrier Sergeants stood firm to their duties. Several rats died in their quarters, yet they regarded their duty and public health more than their lives. The Assistant Superintendent had been in the midst of Mahomedans for sixteen years and had it not been for the local influence which he exercised over them our meat supply would surely have been hampered. With great tact and discretion these officers worked day and night in the midst of victims falling to this dire disease round about them and they looked not only to the meat supply of Bombay but that it was not contaminated. These two officers are retired Military Sergeants having had due honors for their military service, and in their present situation they have rendered really good service which ought to be appreciated.—Yours, &c.,

NOOR MAHOMED.

RECOVERY OF LAND REVENUE IN ALIBAG.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—In your article relating to the Provincial Budget, you incidentally remark, in yesterday's issue of your paper, that "in the district of Kolaba.... the collections up to date have been larger than was anticipated, the reason for this is that the ryots, being led to believe by emissaries of the Sarvajanik Sabha that large suspensions and remissions would be made, alleged inability to pay." ... "the cultivators were given to understand that as the season had not been a bad one, Government would expect to receive their dues. Finding that further prevarication was of no use, the landholders changed their policy, and the land revenue has come in to a better extent than was anticipated when the estimates were framed." The collections, as you say, are undoucedly larger than was anticipated, if I think it my duty to state at the same time, that though there might be some persons that might have tried to cheat Government, the number of these, so far at least as the Alibag taluka is concerned, is so small that they may safely be left out of consideration. To apply the charge of prevarication to all the agriculturists, is absolutely absurd, and the revenue collections were brought about not by the land-holders wishing to prevaricate, but by the what I hold to be illegal modes of exaction employed by the revenue officers. I am fully aware of the grave responsability that I incur by making the allegations that I intend to do in the course of this letter, but I rely upon the consciousness of having written nothing that may not stand the test of scrutiny. I say the land revenue was, and is being, collected by illegal methods, and to show this I will select the case, of my native village of Avas as being the one, the details of which are more easily accessible to me than those of others. So far as I remember the average out turn of crop of this village was twice tested; once while the crops were yet standing, and then after they were gathered into bundles. The first test was made by the talati (village accountant), with the assistance of a few villagers. There was some difference between the latter and the village officer, who reported his figure to come to 5 annas in the rupee. As there was a subsequent test conjointly by the village officers again, a specially delegated karkun and a few respectable villagers, I do not think it necessary to refer to the first test and its result any more. The second test was not one as to the probable outturn that the first one aimed at but it was applied to crops after they had actually come out. The report of the avegare out turn this time was but two annas in the rupee. Now the Famine Code (section 141) says: "(a) In no case shall the Collector apply such pressure, to obtain payment, as will cause an occupant to sell his plough, cattle or agricultural implements, or will prevent or retard the resumption of agriculture. (b) The recovery of arrears, if any, should be from a surplus of means, after sufficient is allowed for the subsistence of the occupant and his family and for the restoration of his position as a payer of revenue; and occupants should not be driven to borrow from Saokars in order to pay arrears."

How beautifully these sections sound! what foreign power, or for the matter of that what Englishman will not be affected by this anxious solicitude evinced for the welfare of the agriculturist, and yet what agriculturist will not burn with indignation at being made to appear the object of so much charity and leniency without deriving the least benefit from them? The average critic of the administration of Government takes the laws and regulations for the time being in force as the standard to judge of the beneficiency or otherwise of the existing rule. It is not often found that the superficial observer goes to verify how these laws are practically given effect to by the executive. He takes one thing on the statute book, and quite a different one in practice. Thus the Land Revenue Code, specifically provides against the taxing of improvements. We have had them deliberately taxed in Alibag at the time of the Revision Survey. The very regulations (Departmental) framed for survey operations, provide for such taxing to be abolished. Section 107 (3) says: "Wells and tanks constructed by the landholders for their own use, are not to be assessed." Further, it is enacted in the rules under his charge, his versatile genius, the remarkable zeal and sagacity which he brought to the discharge of his onerous duties, and, above all, the commendable evenness of justice with which he treated everyone who sought it, without distinction of caste, colour, or creed,—these are the qualifications to which, I candidly confess, I can give no adequate justice. (Cheers.) Further, it is a matter of no small congratulation to know that this gathering, unique as it is, would not have been so conspicuous had not the large majority of Hindus added a further charm by their kind presence. This fact alone testifies to the great regard and esteem in which he is held not only by his caste-students, but by others also. I hope I am echoing the sentiments of my friends present here when I say that his worthy name shall be ever enshrined in our hearts which neither the long lapse of time nor the distance, however great, shall ever efface. Closing this humble speech in anticipation that there might be some here who are eager to say what they have to say on such an unique occasion, I respectfully call upon You, my friends, to heartily join me in invoking the blessings of the Merciful Providence upon our worthy teacher and his entire family. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. Daruvala, in thanking cordially the various speakers and all present, expressed his heartfelt gratitude for the love they had shown him. He then thanked the Head Master for the regard he evinced towards him as his first assistant. He next addressed his students, who were much excited at the idea of separation from him and spoke a few, gentle, touching words of advice, and assured them that he was perfectly satisfied with their progress and behaviour, which reflected great credit upon them. (cheers.) He then concluded by saying that although separation from such grateful pupils was very painful to him, he had one great consolation that he had extended the circle of his friends and that he would not find himself alone in Ahmedabad in future. (Loud and prolonged cheers. The remaining words uttered by Mr. Daruvala tended in a great measure to allay the pangs of separation. Afterwards he was garlanded and a superb bouquet of flowers was presented to him, which he accepted with thanks.

After this floral presentation, Gujarati verses specially composed for the occasion were sung, the leaflets on which they were printed being freely distributed there and then. The usual distribution of pan, sopari, attar, etc., and three cheers for the guest of the evening and three more for the chairman brought the most interesting, unique, and never-to-be forgotten proceedings to a close.

Again there was a large gathering of students on Saturday evening last on the station platform to see Mr. Daruvala off. Here also flowers were much in demand, and his neck literally weighed down under the garlands of flowers. Hearty were the congratulations and benign were the wishes pronounced upon him as his train slowly steamed out of the station.

A Spotless Complexion.—Sulpholine Lotion clears off all imperfections in a few days. Pimples, Blemishes, Irritating Objectionable Appearances, Redness, Roughness, Tan, Uncomfortable Disfigurements, entirely fade away, leaving a beautiful skin. Sulpholine Lotion, 1s. 6d. per bottle, of all skin specialists, made in England.

THE LIBERTY OF THE PRESS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—At a time when the question of restraining the liberty of the Native Press in India is being seriously discussed, you will I hope not consider it out of place to give publicity to the following expressions of opinion on the subject from such weighty sources as Lord Brougham and Mr. Curran, the celebrated Advocate-General of Ireland. Lord Brougham wrote: "The best that can be said is that the press is like the air" a chartered libertine and that we must be content to suffer a little in private character for the sake of preserving that liberty." Mr. Curran thus discoursed on this important subject: The liberty of the press, that sacred palladium which no influence, no power, no government, which nothing but the folly or the depravity, or the folly or the corruption of a jury ever can destroy. And what calamities are the people saved from by having public communication left open to them? In one case sedition speaks aloud and walks abroad; the demagogue goes forth, the public eye is upon him, he frets his busy hour on the stage, but soon either weariness, or bribe, or punishment, or disappointment bears down, overawes, or drives him off, and he appears no more. In the other case how does the work of sedition go forward? Night after night the muffled rebel steals forth in the dark and casts another and another brand upon the pile to which, when the hour of fatal maturity shall arrive, he will apply the flame. If you stifle the words, the consequences of suppressing the effusion of even individual discontent, look to those enslaved countries where the protection of despots is supposed to be secured by such restraints. Even the person of the despot there is never in safety. Neither the fears of the despot, or the machinations of the slave have any slumber, the one anticipating the moment of peril, the other watching the opportunity of peril. The fatal crisis is equally a surprise upon both; the decisive instant is precipitated without warning by folly on the one side, or by phrensy on the other; and there is no notice of the treason till the traitor acts. In those unfortunate countries there are officers whose province it is to have the water, which is to be drunk by the rulers, sealed up in bottles,—lest some wretched miscreant should throw poison into the draught. You have it at that memorable period when the monarch found a servile acquiescence in the ministers of his folly—when the liberty of the press was trodden under foot—when venal sheriffs returned packed juries to carry into effect those fatal consequences of the few against the many—when the devoted benches of public justice were filled by some of those foundlings of fortune, who, overwhelmed in the torrent of corruption in an early period, lay at the bottom like drowned bodies while sanity remained in them, but at length, becoming buoyant by putrefaction, they rose as they rotted, and floated to the surface of the polluted stream, where they were drifted along, the objects of terror, and contagion, and abomination. That awful moment of a nation's travail, of the last throe of tyranny, and the first breath of freedom how pregnant is the example! The press extinguished, the people enslaved, and the prince undone. To guard the liberty of the press, that great sentinel of the state, that grand detector of public imposture; I conjure you to guard it, because when it sinks, there sinks with it in one common grave the liberty of the subject and the security of the crown."—Yours, &c.,

N. M. LUNGRANA.

Octagonal Cottage, Bandora, July 22.

A COMPLAINT FROM GIRGAUM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Every year the residents of Girgaum experience considerable difficulty in passing from their houses to the Charni Road Station by reason of the Charni Road being always flooded with rain water, as I believe its level is much below that of the Girgaum Main Road and of the Queen's Road. It is strange there is no outlet for the accumulated water in such an important road; if there is any, it must be very defective, as the water remains there for hours together, and thus throws considerable impediment in the way of pedestrians who have to pass over it. Clerks and other business men who travel from their residences to the Charni Road station have to wade through pools of water with their shoes ankle-deep in it, or with their shoes in their hands. In either case they suffer from the damp imparted to their pedal extremities by wading through the pond which is formed there after a heavy fall of rain. The Municipality ought to see to this and remove the cause or causes of this defective drainage.—Yours, &c.,

D. E.

July 22.

STUDENTS' GATHERING AT AHMEDABAD.

An Ahmedabad correspondent writes:—In consequence of the unexpected departure of the First Assistant Master of the Government High School, Mr. K. F. Daruvala, the pleasure of his presence is lost to the student world here. It is no exaggeration to say that since his coming here in January last, he had won the respect of each and all. His numerous qualities of head and heart, the kind and cordial treatment he meted out to his numerous pupils, and his keen sense of everything just and impartial, caused him to be highly praised. As a mark of the just appreciation of such inestimable and commendable qualities, the students of his class, mostly Hindus, got up a pretty little gathering on Wednesday evening, under the presidency of Mr. E. D. Talati, the Head Master, out of subscriptions raised among themselves. The rapidity with which the subscriptions poured forth from all directions testified to the enthusiasm among the students. It is a mere truism to say that never before has Ahmedabad witnessed such an unique honour conferred on a teacher. Much credit is due to the students in having given honour where honour was due. Among the various speakers at the gathering who warmly eulogised the services of their kind and beloved teacher was M. B. Karanjawalla, a senior student, whose neat and appropriate speech attracted much attention. He spoke as follows:—

Mr. Chairman, worthy Teacher and Friends,—I think very little remains for me to say on this pleasant occasion after what my friends have said. As they have shown, we have met here this evening to show, in whatever humble way we can, our mark of respect and gratitude to Mr. Daruvala on the eve of his departure for Bombay. Friends, I will not mar your cheerful and enthusiastic spirits by attempting to describe the great loss and ills attendant evils which we shall be obliged to suffer. But I have some consolation in the fact that our newly appointed teacher, Mr. Shastri, will earn the goodwill of his pupils by walking in the footsteps of his predecessor. Further, I may point out to you, with feelings of extreme pleasure and satisfaction, that we have acquitted ourselves of the duty which every grateful student owes to such a kind, courteous, and affable teacher as we have the misfortune to lose. His unceasing endeavours for the advancement of those under his charge, his versatile genius, the remarkable zeal and sagacity which he brought to the discharge of his onerous duties, and, above all, the commendable evenness of justice with which he treated everyone who sought it, without distinction of caste, colour, or creed,—these are the qualifications to which, I candidly confess, I can give no adequate justice. (Cheers.) Further, it is a matter of no small congratulation to know that this gathering, unique as it is, would not have been so conspicuous had not the large majority of Hindus added a further charm by their kind presence. This fact alone testifies to the great regard and esteem in which he is held not only by his caste-students, but by others also. I hope I am echoing the sentiments of my friends present here when I say that his worthy name shall be ever enshrined in our hearts which neither the long lapse of time nor the distance, however great, shall ever efface. Closing this humble speech in anticipation that there might be some here who are eager to say what they have to say on such an unique occasion, I respectfully call upon You, my friends, to heartily join me in invoking the blessings of the Merciful Providence upon our worthy teacher and his entire family. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. Daruvala, in thanking cordially the various speakers and all present, expressed his heartfelt gratitude for the love they had shown him. He then thanked the Head Master for the regard he evinced towards him as his first assistant. He next addressed his students, who were much excited at the idea of separation from him and spoke a few, gentle, touching words of advice, and assured them that he was perfectly satisfied with their progress and behaviour, which reflected great credit upon them. (cheers.) He then concluded by saying that although separation from such grateful pupils was very painful to him, he had one great consolation that he had extended the circle of his friends and that he would not find himself alone in Ahmedabad in future. (Loud and prolonged cheers. The remaining words uttered by Mr. Daruvala tended in a great measure to allay the pangs of separation. Afterwards he was garlanded and a superb bouquet of flowers was presented to him, which he accepted with thanks.

After this floral presentation, Gujarati verses specially composed for the occasion were sung, the leaflets on which they were printed being freely distributed there and then. The usual distribution of pan, sopari, attar, etc., and three cheers for the guest of the evening and three more for the chairman brought the most interesting, unique, and never-to-be forgotten proceedings to a close.

Again there was a large gathering of students on Saturday evening last on the station platform to see Mr. Daruvala off. Here also flowers were much in demand, and his neck literally weighed down under the garlands of flowers. Hearty were the congratulations and benign were the wishes pronounced upon him as his train slowly steamed out of the station.

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Your correspondent, the "Student," speaks of the postponement of examinations for a month and the extension of the period of the B. A. examination. But I think he simply means to take advantage of the prejudice he can create in the public minds by his arguments that entirely give the lie to facts. If there is one characteristic more prominent than the other in the career of an Indian student, it is his general habit of postponing his studies to the latest date. A curious inquirer may after due investigation find out his wonder that, as a general rule, if there are two terms to be filled up for an examination, the first is sure to be wasted idly; and if four, the first two. In fact, the student manages with the help of the notes which with the kind help of Messrs. Cooper and Cooper are handy to everybody for a very moderate price, (not to speak of several distinguished professors of distinguished colleges that give a helping hand to such needy students, instead of leaving anything for their private exertions and make the whole course of university education a superficial sham, thus bringing indirectly a sort of disgrace to our university as regards the education of its graduates), to pass the ordeal of his examination often creditably by a preparation that would scarcely reflect any honour upon his examination or his result. Such being the usual case, the student has time enough, and to spare even now to cram his notes and pass. Again, whatever the inconveniences may be that were caused by the plague to different individuals one cannot for a moment think either that the student was obliged to fly to his safe corner leaving all his books and more especially his valuable notes behind or that flying from place to place, if at all he had to do so, he had scarcely any time to cover his studies. At least one can only say that such unfortunate students may be very few in number. In fact most of them resorted to places like the Baroda College, whereas others secured leisure and perhaps a better place to study, by their emigration. Taking all this into account any sane person can say that there is no reasonable ground for the postponement of the examinations. Similarly the demand for the extension of the period of the B. A. examination is also brought forward only by students who are in the habit of studying at the eleventh hour. Indeed one has every reason to be proud to see that the worthy gentlemen who manage the affairs of our university have persistently lent a deaf ear to all such silly cries. For who can fancy that after a regular course of studies for two years the B. A. student is unable to remember the answers of questions put to him simply because of what he calls the pressure of the examination and the number of the question papers he has to solve? That word pressure serves a very nice chorus to all those who wish to have the university made the Students' University. A student has only to be regular in his studies and the illusion of pressure is sure to vanish. I myself had the opportunity to consult several bright graduates of the last few years and some of them thinks there is pressure of any kind either in the course of studies or the way of examination. They rather assure me that it is far better the sooner you get rid of the worry of the examination, rather than have it kept up from day to day with wide intervals between. Lastly weighing these considerations into mind the followers and friends of the "Student," I hope, will look to the hardwisbility and worthlessness of their demands, rather than follow his example and join in the cry.—Yours, &c.,

ONE OF THEM.

Elphinstone College Quarters.

THE POONA TRAGEDY.

THE INJURED POLICEMAN.

The injured policeman, Ramjee Tatya, is reported to be doing well in the Sassoon Hospital. He recognises people and speaks a little, but his intellect is still not quite clear. His deposition has not been taken as yet.

NAGPUR NOTES.

A correspondent writes:—The report on the Central Provinces Famine, which has just been published by Raj Bahadur Bipin Krishna Bose, Honorary Secretary to the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund, Central Provinces Branch, is a painful record of the widespread distress. "Never before within the memory of the people have the territories now constituting these provinces been visited by such a devastating famine as that which is now carrying death and desolation all over the land," says the writer. Out of a total population of 60 lakhs and 35 thousand of the afflicted area the numbers receiving various forms of relief in the second week of May were 8,37,314, which means that about one out of every seven persons, or 14 per cent. of the affected population, are being supported and kept alive by the State, but the aspect of affairs in some of the individual districts is shown to be much worse than what the above ratios would indicate. For instance in the Balaghat district, the census population is 3,83,331, but it has been considerably reduced by death and migration since the distress began. The number in receipt of relief here is 77,215, and the proportion which this bears to the present population, it is said, cannot be less than 22 per cent., which is only very little lower than Jubbulpur, Damoh, Sangor, &c. The impoverishment of the people is said to be so great that many landlords, holding respectable positions in their community, and who themselves were till lately employers of labour, have been driven to the relief camps along with those who were once their servants and dependents. With seed-grain eaten up, with plough cattle sold to feed hungry mouths at home, with all their belongings parted with one by one to buy the wherewithal to sustain life, they are said to be now absolutely penniless. Forgetful of their usual strong repugnance many have gone to the Assam tea plantations as coolies, while many have wandered away nobody knows where, perhaps to die far from their homes. The latest published death-rates, those for March, tell the same sad tale as the above. It is 83·95 per mille in Balaghat, 80·52 in Mandla, 71·94 in Jubbulpore, 68·95 in Damoh, 58·61 in Betul, and 52·93 in Sangor. The true significance of the above figures will be better understood when it is borne in mind that the mortality as disclosed by them is taking place in spite of the gigantic efforts the Administration is putting forth to keep the people alive.

The usual monthly meeting of the Church of England Temperance Society was held in the Bishop's School hall on last Monday evening, when four new members pledged themselves to abstain from alcohol. In the course of business it was intimated that the aniversary of the establishment of this society occurs next month when the opportunity would be availed of to celebrate the occasion in a suitable manner, and those members who had made themselves eligible would be decorated with temperance medals and clasps. After the close of business the concert programme was opened with a pretty jubilee song, which was very nicely rendered by some of the boys of All Saints' choir, and though it might have been somewhat out of season the loyal sentiments which composed it were not otherwise than welcome to loyal ears. The next song was sung by Miss Ethel Kennard, who also sang in the second part of the programme, both her renderings being very good. Miss Nuttall favoured the company with two songs. The next item was a violin and pianoforte duet by Mr. Cooper and Mrs. Dobbs, and the same artistes gave another similar duet later in the evening. Mrs. Barlow also favoured the company with two very nice songs, which secured her hearty applause. Miss Martin favoured the gathering with two songs, which were well received. Mr. Brereton also obliged with two songs, and Mrs. Dobbs played a brilliant pianoforte solo. The speaker if the evening was the Rev. J. Douglas, of the Free Church Mission, who took for his text the 30th chapter of Jeremiah. He dwelt upon the religious aspect of man's life, by which alone not only could temperance but rectitude in all things be secured. The speaker was followed with marked interest throughout his very edifying discourse. The meeting closed with the National Anthem, which was sung by all standing.

The long-delayed monsoon would seem to have at last put in its welcome appearance, if we may judge from the copious rainfall with which we were favoured the whole of last Thursday night and yesterday, and the continuing atmospheric conditions. Indeed, the downpour may be taken as extremely opportune towards providing the residents against a threatened water-famine as the town had only just been placed in short supply of water by an intermittent supply twice a day, consequent to the water having fallen below syphon-lifting level in the Ambajheri reservoir. Apart from this, it is hoped the rain will improve the failing fodder-supply and thus save what agricultural cattle have escaped—starvation, disease, and the butcher's knife. The rice sowings, too, which have been delayed quite long enough, may now become possible. The only fear perhaps is for the crops which yet remain unharvested. Hope certainly has been revived in most quarters, though a cloud of discontent may rest on the brow of the blood-sucking grain-dealers and their satellites. The petty bunniahs, who fear that their iniquitous game of extortion, by which means many of them have been enriching themselves at the terrible price of starvation and ruin to thousands, is played out. But, nevertheless, it is yet too early to prognosticate the future of our crop prospects, as even too much rain is an evil equally as much as a deficiency of it.

PRINCE RANJIT SINHJI.

A SKETCH OF HIS CAREER.

The recent cricket exploits of Kumar Shri Ranjit Sinhji, or as he is familiarly called "Ranji" have stamped him as thePrince of Batsmen, and have again attracted attention to a very interesting personality. The Prince is the son of His Highness Sir Vibhaji Ranmalji, K.C.S.I., Jam of Nawanagar, otherwise Navanagar and Jhavanagar, one of a number of states in the peninsula of Kathiawar, to the north-west of the Bombay presidency, under the protection of the British Government. It is about the size of the counties of Devon and Cornwall taken together, i.e., 3,800 square miles, and has a population of about equal to that of Cornwall alone, say 200,000, and a revenue of about a quarter of a million sterling. He is a Jareja of the Rajput race, a fighting caste which offered a most stubborn and valiant resistance, almost alone amongst the Hindu nations, to the Muhammadan invaders of India, and in its native hills has never been subdued by any man. In religious matters the tribe follows the cult of the

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE NEW MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE *Indian Spectator* notices the accession of Mr. N. G. Chandavarkar and Dr. Bhalchandra to the Legislative Council in these terms: "The election of Mr. N. G. Chandarvarkar by our University to represent her on the Council of the Governor of Bombay will be welcomed by all sections of the community, European and Native. Mr. Chandarvarkar represents all that is good and useful among our educated classes, who naturally expect much constructive work from him in Council. His presence, wish that of Dr. Bhalchandra, will doubtless prove a source of strength both to the public and to the authorities. As to the absence of a Gujarati Hindu from Bombay, we think Dr. Bhalchandra is practically a Gujarati, and may be counted upon to take care of that special interest, if there be such a thing as a special interest to serve on the Council." The *Subodha Patrika* observes: "Mr. N. G. Chandavarkar, has been returned by an overwhelming majority to represent the University in the Legislative Council of Bombay. Mr. Chandavarkar's name has been so intimately associated with the public movements of the Presidency that we need hardly say that a better choice could not have been made by the University. Mr. Chandavarkar combines in him rare culture with intellectual and moral forces of a high order. Besides being a distinguished graduate of the local University and a successful pleader at the local bar he has, ever since he entered upon his professional career, actively identified himself with the growing religious, social and political aspirations of his countrymen." The *Rast Goftar* states: "The University of Bombay is to be congratulated on their returning to the Legislative Council a member, who is a brilliant product of his *Alma Mater*, and whose qualifications for a seat in the council are acknowledged on all sides. Mr. Chandavarkar has been treading in the footsteps of his late lamented friend and associate, Mr. Justice Telang, whom he has all along adopted as a pattern for imitation and from whom he derived much of his light and leading."

THE STAIN OF PRIVATE JOBBERY.

Some of the native journals wish the Municipal Corporation had accepted Dr. Viegas's proposal to make it unconstitutional for a Corporator to recommend, in his private individual capacity, any person or persons for municipal service. The *Indian Spectator* says: "The advantages of such a rule are obvious, and the proposal was eminently fair in principle. Had the corporators accepted it, they would have, far from casting a slur on their conduct, conformed themselves to the wishes of their constituents and the general public who have long been desiring a change in this direction. Public interests demand that our civic representatives should not only be straightforward and honest in their corporate capacity, but should individually be free from the stain of private jobbery. There is no reason why the Corporation should not make certain rules for the guidance of its own members in their private or individual capacity, as they do for subordinates and servants. Such rules would tend to add to the dignity of our civic parliament, more so to the purity of our civic life. This would be better than pressure from without, which is likely sooner or later to overtake the abuse of patronage for which not a few of our corporators have acquired notoriety."

UNFOUNDED RUMOURS.

The *Sabodha Patrika*, referring to the awkward position in which Mr. Gokhale has placed himself, writes: "It is apparent that Mr. Gokhale based his statement on information supplied to him from here. Yet, there is no doubt that any body with a reputation to lose would not publish such information unless he had reasonable grounds to believe it. The matter however will not rest with an allegation and a denial. Mr. Lamb, Chairman of the Poona Plague Committee has called for information on the subject, from all officers employed on plague duty. If Prof. Gokhale's informants have any specific details to give and reliable proof to offer, now is their opportunity to relieve Prof. Gokhale from a very awkward position." The *Indu Prakash* states: Lord Sandhurst charges Mr. Gokhale with making a malevolently false statement. Lord Sandhurst is a gentleman, and should have known better than make such an emphatic statement charging a gentleman of Mr. Gokhale's position with malevolence or telling falsehoods. Mr. Gokhale's statement may be untrue, but it was not malevolent, nor was Mr. Gokhale intentionally telling a lie. And we may rest assured that Mr. Gokhale is the last person in the world to tell falsehood in order to discredit the British Government. Anyone who knows Mr. Gokhale even superficially would say at once, that such a horrible charge cannot be made against Mr. Gokhale. Unfortunately the gentleman is not here nor in England, : he is on his way back to India; and is quite innocent of the new developments. When he comes it will be time to consider what he should do under the circumstances." The *Kaiser-i-Hind* writes: "Those, who have hoaxed Professor Gokhale into writting letters to the London papers stating that women were stripped in the public streets and that two women were outraged by the soldiers and one of the women committed suicide, are the true enemies of their country. In the matter of the Poona Tragedy we are more than hopeful of the educated Poona Brahmins coming out scatheless in spite of the grand conspiracy of the Anglo-Indiandom to fasten the guilt on them. But when one of the best educated of Brahmins allows himself to be so readily hoaxed by a set of irresponsible persons, we have some cause to feel ashamed of our clients. Professor Gokhale ought not to have balanced his first class reputation against most unfounded rumours."

RECRUDESCENCE OF THE PLAGUE.

The *Rast Goftar* tells Government not to be in a hurry to dissolve the Plague Committe: "The plage has all but disappeared, but there has been during the week a recrudescence in some of the outlying districts of the city. As was pertinently remarked the other day by some of the members of the Standing Committee, many of the streets in the town are not at present swept so clean as they were when the plague was raging in the city. The supernumerary staff engaged in connection with the Health Department, ought not to be hurriedly disbanded. The city has spent several lakhs on account of the plague, and a few thousand more should not be grudged."

THE POONA TRAGEDY.

The Poona tragedy still forms the subject of much speculation in the Native Press. The *Indian Spectator* hints that we are nearing some *coup* on the part of Government, and remarks: "What with a brisk confidential correspondence between the Governments of Bombay and India, and between these and the India Office, with questions and answers in the House of Commons, shoals of letters in the newspaper press and clouds of canards and market-places the week just ended has been one of the most exciting, known to the oldest in the country. And for that reason, probably, it has been the least fruitful so far as the work proper for the week was concerned. But it is certain, on the other hand, that we are nearing some *coup* on the part of Government, which may upset calculations. In the meantime, we can but be sorry for the plight in which Prof. Gokhale finds himself. He should be among the last to give himself away, being credited with wise judgment and moderation. We must wait for the text of his letter to the London papers before judging his action, very likely based on materials supplied from home. In the same spirit we must reserve the letter to the *Times* and the questions addressed to the Secretary of State by the new Parsee Knight. His activity just now is somewhat bewildering, and instead of helping, may embarrass the authorities, to say nothing of his countrymen under a cloud." The *Native Opinion* observes: "No one however, can shut his eyes to the fact that for individual crimes a community can never be held responsible, and yet the imposition of an additional Police charge promises to be one of our administrative surprises. The levy of such an impost or otherwise is entirely within the discretion of the Powers that be, but besides punishment they have other circumstances to attend to. In sober moments even the authorities will perceive that the punishment inflicted is unreasonably heavy, and, whoever the offenders, considerations of equity and justice ought to have a greater claim upon their attention than the mere idea of punishment. Evidently the Poona municipality does not decline to comply with the request of Mr. Lamb, but that body finds itself rendered helpless by the absence of any powers under the existing law and at the same time by the general poverty of the municipal treasury. The situation does deserve consideration, and we have no doubt Government cannot afford to lose sight of the same." The *Dinbandu* says: "At present the duty of every loyal subject is to assist Government in tracking the dastardly assassins and in checking any tendency in criticising the acts of officials either by speech or writing so as to embitter the feelings of the people, and if we may be permitted to say a word on the other side, we would respectfully and earnestly pray that our powerful rulers, so tolerant and merciful always towards the subject race in normal times will, in the consciousness of their superior might and the justice of their methods of Government may continue the even tenor of their benignant sway and that sought may be done by them in the excited feelings of the hour to mar in the least the loving relationship that exists between the subjects and the British Government after every allowance is made for discontents of all kinds, for discontent in some shape or other is seldom absent from the best regulated household. The British Government has nothing to fear from the law-abidding race of India." The *Rast goftar* has it: "It is most deplorable indeed that the perpetrators of the diabolical crimes committed at Poona have not yet been found out, but we hope that they will be sooner or later unearthed and brought to justice. In the meantime it is highly necessary in the interests of the Government and the public that the former should make up its mind to deal with firmness with such of the vernacular papers as have been freely indulging in seditious writing and tzying to foment discontent among the people by misrepresenting the actions and maligning the motives of the Government." The *Kaiser-i-Hind* remarks:—"If the Poona tragedy is necessarily to be connected with the Plague operations, then we pay it is a thousand pities that the Bombay Government did not recognise the full importance of the Poona memorial as befittingly as they should have done. Government seem to have either [illegible] consigned it to the waste-paper basket. The office-bearers of the Deccan Sabha, through whom the memorial was forwarded to the Government, also did wrong in not having given the memorial wider publicity by putting it in Poona and Bombay papers. That would have evoked public expression, which would have forced the hands of an unwilling Government to give the memorial the attention it deserved. Even a show of inquiry on the part of the Government would have dulled the fire of fanaticism which, according to one of the theories, is responsible for the Poona tragedy."

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

THE following season reports for the week ending 20th July were published in yesterday's *Government Gazette*:—

Karachi.—River at Kotri on 19th, 18 feet against 16 feet 10 inches same date last year. Kharif sowings and rice transplanting progressing. Preparations to cultivate kharif barani lands commenced; water supply insufficient in some canals; in Johi, Sehwan, Sujawal, and Shahbandar talukas causing some damage to crops. Locusts appeared in Sehwan and Dadu talukas, causing slight damage to vegetables and trees in the latter. Condition of agricultural stock good. Fodder scarce in hilly tracts, but recent rains expected to improve matters. Prices of food-grains continue high.

Shikarpur.—River good, being 14 feet 6 inches against 12 feet 5 inches same date last year. Kharif operations continue. Rain during week in eleven talukas. Locusts in four talukas; damage very slight. Prices high. Fodder scarce.

Hyderabad.—Kharif cultivation thriving. Transplantation of rice seedlings continues in two talukas. Cotton crop slightly damaged by rain in Hala Taluka. Locusts in six talukas, causing damage in one. Rain in twelve talukas, average being 3 inches 6 cents. Cattle in fair condition.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Rain in Jacobabad, Thul, and Shahdadpur talukas did good to kharif crops. Water different at the tails of Sukkurwah and branches and Data Kur of Ghar. Locusts in Jacobabad, Shahdadpur, and Thul talukas, caused some injury to kharif crops. Fodder sufficient. Price of bajri risen by 2 chataks, of jowari by 4 chataks, of wheat by 4 chataks, and rice by 2½ chataks per rupee.

Thar and Parkar.—Rain throughout the district, maximum being 6 inches 84 cents at Sanghar, minimum 96 cents at Umarkot. Average price of staple food-grains: rice 16 seers and bajri 12 seers per rupee. Locusts in six talukas; slight damage at Sanghar.

Panch Mahals.—Rain during week, maximum 4 inches 93 cents at Godhra, minimum 2 inches 18 cents at Dohad. Total for season, maximum 13 inches 97 cents at Godhra, minimum 7 inches 33 cents at Jhalod. Sowings still progressing. Agricultural stock in fair condition. Fodder supply sufficient. Price of bajri has risen in Godhra from 9 to 8½ seers per rupee, while in Kaloi it has fallen from 9 to 9½ seers.

Kaira.—(For week ending 19th July 1897).—Rain during week, maximum 5 inches at Kapadvanj, minimum 2 inches 3 cents at Nadiad; average for the district 3 inches 32 5-8 cents. Total for season, maximum 38 inches 67 cents at Thasra, minimum 4 inches 21 cents at Nadiad; average for the district 9 inches 39½ cents. Rainfall sufficient in all the tracts. Sowing of bajri and kodra in progress. Fodder supply sufficient though somewhat dear. Agricultural stock improving. Average prices of food-grains: bajri 81 seers, wheat 84 seers, and rice 8 seers per rupee.

Broach.—Rain during week, maximum 4 inches 95 cents at Ankleswar, minimum 1 inch 64 cents at Amod. Total for season, maximum 10 inches 73 cents at Broach, minimum 1 inch 6 inches 12 cents at Amod. Sowing of cotton, paddy, bajri, and kodra in progress. In Vagra Taluka sowing of rice and cotton completed. Fodder supply good except in Ankleswar Taluka.

Surat.—Rain throughout the district, maximum being 9 inches 56 cents at Chikhli, minimum 2 inches 23 cents at Jalalpor. Total for season, maximum 15 inches 41 cents at Chikhli, minimum 4 inches 62 cents at Jalalpor. Rainfall insufficient in Pardi, Jalalpor, and Mandvi talukas. Sowing operations in progress. Fodder supply insufficient except in Bulsar, Pardi, and Mandvi talukas. Prices continue high.

Khandesh.—Rain throughout the district except in Nandurbar Taluka, maximum being 3 inches 18 cents at Taloda, minimum 8 cents at Dhulia; but the fall in the extreme east is poor and insufficent. Total for season at Dhulia 6 inches 2 cents; average for the district 5 inches 34 cents. Sowing of cotton and other kharif crops continues. More rain urgently wanted in the east and parts of the centre of the district. Grass scanty and dearer. Condition of agricultural stock not satisfactory.

Nasik.—(For week endiug 19th July 1897).—Rain during week 4 inches 76 cents. Total for season 8 inches 28 cents. Rainfall insufficient in parts of Niphad, Yeola, Malegaon, Nandgaon, Baglan, and Peint talukas. Sowing of early or kharif crops commenced throughout the district. Prospects hopeful. Fodder supply not sufficient except in Dangi parts. Prices continue high.

Colaba (Bombay).—Rain daily, heavy on 19th; total of week 11 inches 35 cents; total to date 34 inches 59 cents, being 3 inches 20 cents below average. Abnormal temperature 3° warm on 14th, 1° warm on 15th, 17th and 20th, 3° cool on 16th, 1° cool on 18th, and 2° warm on 19th. Vapour in air excessive throughout the week except on 16th and 18th, when it was normal. Wind normal on 14th and 15th; abnormal wind from east on 16th and 20th, from north on 17th and 18th, and from north-east on 19th. Thunder and lightining from 15th to 18th.

Thana.—Rain during week at Sadar station 23 inches 12 cents; in the talukas maximum fall 28 inches 71 cents at Bhiwndi, minimum 5 inches 53 cents at Umbargaon. Total for season at Sadar station 46 inches 58 cents. Sowing and ploughing still in progress in the coast villages of the Umbargaon Mahal. Transplantation in progress elsewhere. More rain wanted in Umbargaon and Dahaun talukas. Condition of agricultural stock good. Prices continue high. Rice, 2nd sort, 6 seers per rupee at Kalyan and Bhiwndi and 7 seers per rupee elsewhere. Cattle healthy except in two villages of Vada Taluka and in one village of Kalyan Taluka.

Kolaba.—Rain good throughout the district, maximum being 19 inches 81 cents at Panvel, minimum 8 inches 24 cents at Alibag. Transplantation nearly completed and in progress in some places. Young seedlings doing well. Fodder supply sufficient. Price of rice 6 seers 5 4 tolas at Alibag. Price stationary elsewhere except at Nagothna, where it has fallen slightly. Agricultural stock healthy.

Ratnagiri.—Rain everywhere, maximum being 17 inches 79 cents at Chiplun, minimum 3 inches 4 cents at Devgad. Sowing operations almost completed. Tranplantation in progress.

Poona.—Rain during week at district head-quarter station 2 inches 71 cents. Rain throughout the district, maximum being 8 inches 21 cents at Mulshi and minimum 7 cents at Indapur. Total for season at district head-quarter station 10 inches 2 cents. Rainfall insufficient in the Deshi portion of the district. Sowing of kharif crops in progress. Fodder insufficient and agricultural stock in poor condition. There was a slight fall in the price of jowari in Sirur and Bhimthadi talukas and a slight rise in the price of bajri in Indapur Taluka. Prices were stationary elsewhere.

Ahmednagar.—Rain throughout the district, maximum being 2 inches 60 cents at Sangamner, minimum 3 cents at Rahuri. Total for season, maximum 5 inches 84 cents at Sangamner, minimum 1 inch 22 cents at Koparguon. Sowing commences in all the talukas. In parts mortality among cattle increasing. Fodder very scarce. District average price 7 seers 13 tolas per rupee.

Satara.—Rain during week 4 inches 21 cents at Satara; maximum 12 inches 91 cents at Javli, minimum 19 cents at Man. Total fall 15 inches 56 cents. More rain wanted in Khatav Taluka and for sowing operations which are in progress in Tasgaon, Javli, and Man talukas. Young crops doing well. Fodder scarce. Cattle poor.

Bijapur.—Slight rain in four talukas, varying from 16 cents at Bagevadi to 3 cents at Bagalkot. None at Indi, Sindgi, Badami, and Hungund. Sowing operations retarded for want of rain. Young seedlings withering. More rain badly wanted. Prices of fodder rising. Cattle in bad condition. Prices of food-grains have slightly risen in Bagalkot, Badami, and Hungund talukas and fallen in Bijapur Taluka; they are stationary elsewhere. Average rate of food-grains 7 seers 9 chataks per rupee.

Belgaum.—Rain during week throughout the district, 11 inches 27 cents at Chandgad, finches 30 cents at Khanapur, below 2 inches at Belgaum and Chikodi, 10 cents at Athni. 16 cents at Parasgad and below one inch elsewhere. Rice sowings completed. Sowing of other early crops nearly over. Condition of agricultural stock, artisans, labourers, and cattle not improved yet. Fodder scarce and dear. Average price of jowari 9 seers per rupee. Food supplies sufficient.

Dharwar.—Rain throughout the district varying from 10 cents at Navalgund to 2 inches 95 cents at Kalghatgi. Kharif sowing in progress. More rain badly wanted in Navalgund, Nargund, Gadag and Ron. Price of jowari 19 seers 6 chataks per rupee.

Kanara.—Rain throughout the district, maximum being 12 inches 23 cents at Siddapur, minimum 2 inches 37 cents at Kumta. Sowing transplantation and weeding continue. Agricultural stock good except in Supa Petha.

Rajkot.—Rain during week 4 inches 20 cents. Sowing of bajri and jowari in progress. Average price of wheat, bajri, jowari and gram 9 seers 5 tolas, 8 seers 50 tolas, 10 seers 5 tolas, and 8 seers 70 tolas respectively, per rupee. No marked rise or fall since last week. Public health generally good.

Wadhwan.—Weather cloudy. Rain during week 83 cents. Total for season 2 inches 97 cents. Sowing kharif crops in progress throughout the district. Price of bajri 9 seers and jowari 9 seers per rupee.

Baroda.—Rain during week 5 inches 79 cents. Total for season 11 inches 29 cents. Fair to good agricultural stock fair. Sowing operations in progress in all divisions. Scarcity of fodder in parts of Kadi Division. Price of bajri 16, wheat 15, rice superior 12, and inferior 20 pounds per British rupee.

LIVER COMPLAINT.—Dr. Rowe's Dandelion and Quinine Liver Pills, the old English Medicine and Remedy, cure all the first remedy for Biliousness, Headache, Sickness, Giddiness, Pains in the Stomach, &c. 2s. 9d. per box. Of all Chemists.

PURELY PERSONAL.

IN a very interesting little book just issued, "The Private Life of the Queen, by one of her Servants" (Pearson, Limited), some particulars are given of what the Queen reads and what she has read. Her Majesty is a great admirer of Scott, the works she likes best being "The Antiquary," "The Talisman," and "Peveril of the Peak." Of Scott's poems she is extremely fond, and she possesses a copy of them with his own emendations of them on the margin. The Queen's admiration for Scott's works has, it is also stated, induced her to have one room at Balmoral entirely decorated with scenes from his poems and works. Among other authors of which the Queen thinks highly is Jane Austen. A few of Lord Beaconsfield's works she keeps beside her, and a handsome copy of "Lothair contains the inscription, "For the Queen, from a faithful servant." Edna Lyall's works, many of R. L. Stevenson's romances, Rudyard Kipling's stories, nearly all Mrs. Oliphant's novels, Rider Haggard's "She" "Jess," and "Handley Cross" two full editions of Dickens's works, including the last published *edition de luxe*, and many other works are all conspicuous on her Majesty's bookshelves.

This is from the '*World*': A silly story about the Queen having once given a Bible to an Indian Chief, and at the same time informing him that "this is the secret of England's greatness," has been revived. It is the purest fiction, although for half a century it has been complacently related by thousands of preachers and school teachers. I believe, indeed, that there is a picture extant in which the scene is depicted by some imaginative artist, the Queen and Prince Albert standing with an aspect of funereal gloom, while a gorgeously arrayed negro of the "Uncle Tom" type receives the Bible, kneeling, from her Majesty's hands. A correspondent writes: "You and your readers may safely take it for granted that the *World* is right, and that there is no truth in the pretty story about the 'Queen, the Bible, and the Indian chief.' All doubt on the subject was removed some years ago by the late Sir Henry Ponsonby, who was able, by reason of his peculiarly confidential position as her Majesty's Private Secretary, to give to an earnest inquirer after the truth an authoritative denial of the plausible yarn. On the same occasion he declared that there was no foundation for the other story; which relates that the Queen when a young girl sternly rebuked a Royal Highness for stepping upon a huge black-letter Bible in order to reach a book on an upper shelf."

The Duchess of Devonshire must look to her laurels. Whatever the dignity and beauty of her guests, the gorgeousness of their dresses and the grandeur of the appointments, she can hardly eclipse Mrs. Chamberlain. For do we not read in the prosaic columns of the *Times* that at her party "The Prince and Princess of Wales drove up to the door, but finding the crush so great had to leave"? This surely beats the record—that so great was the crowd of Duchesses, Ambassadors, and other people of light and leading that the Heir to the Throne and the Princess of Wales could not reach the presence chamber where Mr. Chamberlain and his wife were receiving.

Another Jubilee grumble. Mr. Hugh Price Hughes in the *Methodist Times* says: We are convinced that as the Queen was totally unaware of the way in which her faithful Commons were being treated, she is equally ignorant of the way in which the same or similar officials ignored the representatives of the Evangelical Churches of this country when invitations were issued for the Queen's Garden Party at Buckingham Palace. Cardinal Vaughan, the representative of one of the smallest of English sects—most of his adherents are foreigners—and Dr. Adler, the representative of the small Jewish community, were invited. But the Presidents of the Methodist Conferences, the Chairman of the Congregationalist and Baptist Unions, and the Moderator of the Presbyterian Assembly are ignored, although they represent a majority of the religious public even in England, and an immense majority in the Empire. Mr. Hughes adds, what may not be generally known, that "when there was the bare possibility of the representatives of these great world-wide Churches being excluded from the ceremony at St. Paul's, the Prince of Wales intimated that his august mother would in that case be absent too."

Just in the same way, Mr. Hughes goes on to remark, her Majesty would wish that the representatives of six millions of her most faithful subjects at home, and of three-fourths of the British race abroad, should receive some courteous recognition as the representatives of small foreign communities; "Saint Paul, at Philippi, insisted upon his Roman citizenship being treated respectfully by the public official; and the time has more than come when Chamberlains and Gold Sticks must learn both that the House of Commons is the supreme power in the State, and that Anglicans, Romanists, and Jews are only a minority of the Queen's subjects. No doubt we are ourselves to blame for the disrespect with which antediluvian functionaries treat our representatives. We have been too unmindful of Saint Paul's example. However, before we are ten years older, Mr. Hughes predicts, the National Free Church Council will have opened the eyes even of Lord Chamberlain to the great religious facts of the British Empire.

It is understood that the first batch of Scotch Queen's Counsel under the new *regime* will be created very shortly. Till now there have only been four or five Q. C.'s in Scotland—the Law Officers, ex-Law Officers, and the Dean of Faculty, whose names all appear on the English roll. Many of the senior members of the Outer Bar have always considered it a grievance that in the House of Lords they should be led by very junior English "silks," and it was to remedy this and put the two Bars as far as possible on an equality that the recent change was adopted of having a separate Scotch roll of Queen's Counsel under the control of the Secretary for Scotland. About a dozen members of the Faculty of Advocates have applied for "silk."

Sir James Reid, K.C.B., M.D., on whom the Queen has conferred a baronetcy, is much esteemed by the Royal Family and by the members of the Court with whom he is brought into contact. He has been in close personal attendance upon her Majesty for sixteen years at least. Sir James is the son of an Aberdeenshire country doctor, and it was when at Balmoral that the Queen first saw him. He was educated at Aberdeen University, taking his M. D. degree more than twenty-five years ago, after a distinguished collegiate course. Then he studied for some time in Vienna. When he was made a K.C.B. her Majesty invested him privately.

Mr. F. G. Stephens, in the July Magazine of Art, tells a story of Millet and the nude in art. It was said of the artist, whose reputation culminated with the world-famed "L'Angelus," that, when in youth and in a state of dire impecuniosity, he gave his rare skill to painting nudities, which found a ready market with the picture dealers. Fastidious and pios as Millet was, this sort of trade jarred upon his moral sense, and he turned from it with rare courage after overhearing a conversation between two artistic strangers before a shop window where one of his own naked nymphs was exposed. "Who is this Millet?" said one of the two. "Oh," said the other, "a fellow who always paints naked women!" After that Millet faced starvation, but no more nudities.

A very happy idea has struck Sir John Benjamin Stone, the Conservative member for East Birmingham, and the treasurer of the National Union Conservative Association. Sir John Stone, who is the author of many scientific works and books of travel, is also an accomplished amateur photographer. He is now assiduously engaged in taking a series of photographs illustrative of the House of Commons in its every-day work, with striking likenesses of its most eminent members of all sections of politics. He intends to present the set when completed to the Trustees of the British Museum, in the hope that the photographs will be effective aids to the students and historians of the future in gaining a realistic conception of our important departments of public life as it presented itself to the present generation.

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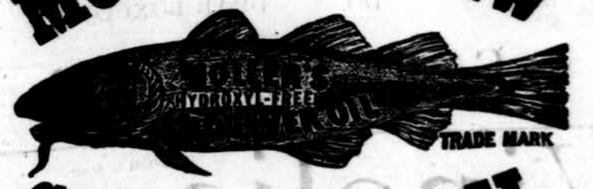
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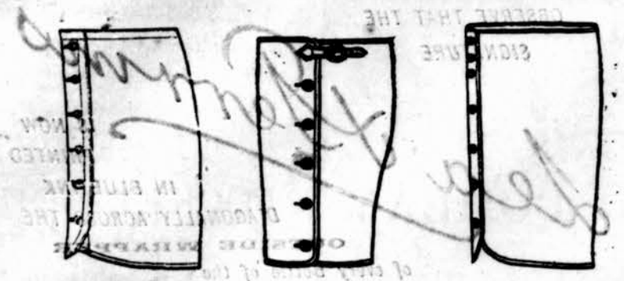

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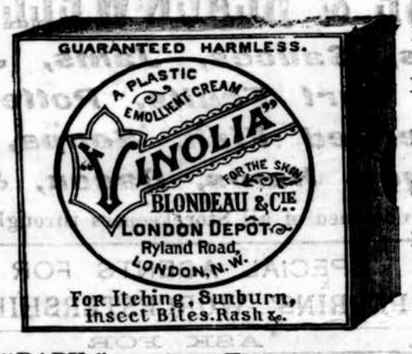

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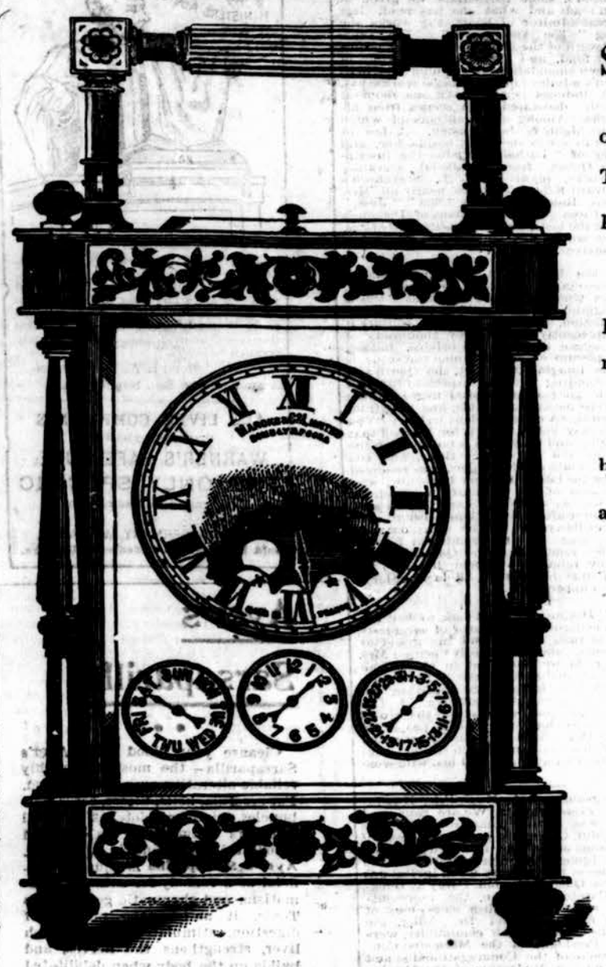

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